



A new Tract for the Cure of Wounds made by Gun-Shot or otherways, fitted for the meanest Capacities, exceeding useful in times of War and Peace.

First, How Wounds are to be ordered at the first dressing. The first thing to be done in order to the curing of these wounds is to remove whatsoever is within the wound offending it; as Linnen, Paper, Bullets, and the like, with instruments for that purpose; as *Forceps*, *Crows-bills*, *Catch-Bullets*, &c. The next thing must be to stanch the flux of blood, which is done either by filling the wound with dry Lint, or Powders of *Bole-armonack*, *Draggons blood*, *Aloes*, *Frankincense*, the hairs of a Hare cut very small, and such like, applied either with the white of an Egg, Oyntment of *Bole-armonack* and such like, or without, as you shall see cause. If the wound be large and you think it will not joyn together by rolling, then you must stitch it together with needle, and silk, well waxed for that purpose; then at the next days dressing, the Contusion or bruising of the part caused by the Gun-shot must be considered, to which end you are to use such like medicines as these that follow. *viz.* *Oleum Catellorum*, i. e. Oyl of whelps, or Oyl of Turpentine, called *Oleum Terebinthinae*, or *Arceum* his Lineament &c. The next dressing, proceed as before, unless you suspect a Gangreene, then mix with the former medicines, some *Aegyptiacum*-oyntment, more or less as you shall find cause; then the wound with these remedies being come past danger of gangreene, with good flesh and matter, then you must seek to supply the part with good flesh if there be any wanting, which may be done with *Unguentum Basilicon*, *Unguentum Aureum*, i. e. golden oyntment: And at last, wholly to skin it firmly over, use *desiccativum rubrum*, the red drying or shining oyntment.

All this while you must have regard to such other Symptoms as oftentimes are known to follow and accompany these wounds. And first for pain, which being commonly joyned with Inflammation or great heat, is to be asswaged and mitigated with these medicines following, *Unguentum album*, i. e. the white oyntment, *Unguentum nigrum*, oyl of Roses, *Unguentum Populeum*, *Id est*, Oyntment of Poplar-buds, and oyl of Lillies, Elder, Earth-worms, Camomile.

If the Patient shall chance to faint through pain or loss of blood, or any other ways, administer to him one dram of *Confectio Alkermes*, with the smaller sort of Cinamon-water.

If a Convulsion happen to the part, you are to anoint it with oyl of Bayes, called *Oleum Laurinum*, Spike, and Castor, &c. The oyntment of Aragon and Agrippa are likewise very good: or anoynt the part and all the Back-bone with this. Take oyl of Turpentine half an ounce, oyl of Cloves six drops, the pulp of Bryonie as much as sufficeth to make an oyntment: But this following is excellent.

Take salt Butter and old rusty Bacon, of each four ounces, the gums of *Bdellium* and *Ammoniacum*, of each one ounce, Myrrhe and Castor of each two drams, the flowers of Lavender Cotton and Rosemary-flowers, of each a pugil, (which is as much as you can take up between your thumb and two fingers) Nutmegs and Cloves, of each one dram, a young Kitten the skin being pulled off and the guts being taken out and bruised, and cut in small pieces: put all these into the belly of a fat Goose, sew them up, and so roast the Goose upon a spit, the first juice or Liquor that drops from it being waterish may be thrown away, but when the fat dripping comes, let that be taken in a Pan half full of vinegar, and with this anoynt the part troubled with convulsion, and all the Back-bone. After anoynting, keep a Fox or Cats-skin to the part: If he be full bodied he may bleed and purge, with a dram of *Pillula Cochiae*, to which add three grains of Castor, if he will not bleed apply Cupping-glasses with scarification to the neck and shoulders, if the Arm be troubled; but to the hips and loins if the thigh be affected.

Sometimes a Palsie happens to the wounded through several causes, as a cold and moist distemper, cutting of the Nerves &c. For which you must Purge the Patient every fourth or fifth day, or once a week, as you find the strength and Constitution of your Patient, with these Pills following, Take *Pillula feride*, and *Pillula Cortice* the lesser, of each half a dram, *Trochise*, *Albandal* four grains, make them into six Pills, let them be taken in the morning keeping warm, afterwards let him use the decoction of *Lignum vitæ*, and the Bark thereof for his ordinary drink till he be well.

If he chance to be burnt with Gun-powder, then presently take common salt half an ounce, Juice of onyons four ounces, mix them together and anoynt the Patient therewith: but where the skin is burnt off, then use this following oyntment. Take two pound of Linseed oyl, one pound and a half of oyl of Roses, Violet-leaves, Mallows, Water-Lilies, of the Bark of the green Alder-tree, House-leek, each one handful; Porks greese first well washed in waters of Roses and Nightshade as much as is sufficient. Infuse all these for the space of six days, then boyl them over a gentle fire, till the vertue of the herbs be drawn out; then strain them, and add therunto white wax, as much as is sufficient to make them into an

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an oyntment. and if in the boyling you put in one pound of Shoemaker's greese, it will be the better.

But if the eyes chance to be burnt apply this Remedy, red Rose-water four ounces, Womens milk if to be had two ounces, two whites of eggs and a little Sugar-candy, mix them together apply it to the eye, or anoynt the Eyelids with this excellent oyntment, Take four ounces of Oyl of Roses, one ounce of Cerus, wash'd in red Rose-water, two whites of Eggs, one ounce of white wax, one dram of Camphire, mix them for use. But beware in any case you apply not Soap or any such like medicines to any part where the skin is off: and if there follow any swelling, then apply this Pultis following, made of two handfuls of Mallows and two handfuls of Violet-leaves, Camomile-flowers, and Rose-leaves; of each one handful, boyl these in new milk or Barley-water, till they be soft, then stamp them in a Mortar, and add thereto the oyntment of Roses and Unguentum Populeum or oyntment of Poplar-buds. of each one ounce and a half, two yolks of Eggs, two ounces of Barley-meal, the roots of Marsh-mallows, and the seeds of Flea-bane, of each half an ounce: sometimes you may put in the pulps of these, of each two ounces, and half an ounce of oyl of Roses, with the Crums of white bread.

You are in the mean time to have regard the Patients body be in good order either naturally or by Art; if not naturally, administer this Glyster, or the like, as often as you see occasion. Take of Mallows Violet-leaves, Pellitory, Beets, and Mercury, Camomile-flowers, of each, one handful; half an ounce of sweet Fennel-seeds, two drams of Linseed, boyl them in a sufficient quantity of common water to a pint, in which dissolve one ounce or six drams or half an ounce according to the nature of your Patient, of Diaphenicon or lenitive Eleſtuary, or Diacatholicon, with butter or oyls, with about a dram of common salt. Bloud-letting is not to be forgotten: you may likewise make the Patient a drink after this manner, taking of Egrimony, Mugwort, Angelica, St. Johns wort, Mouse-ears, of each two handfull, Wormwood half a handful, Southernwood, Bertony, Buglos, Comfrey the greater and lesser roots, and all her Avens, both sorts of Plantane, Sanacle, Tormetil, with the roots; the buds of Barbery and Oak, of each a handful: take of all these herbs mixed together three handfull, boyl them in two quarts of water, and a quart of white-wine gently, till the third part or one half be consumed, strain it, and add one pound of Honey being scummed, and let the Patient drink of it, or you may sweeten it to make it pleasant, with boyling Reasons of the Sun, stoned, prunans, or the like, with Sugar.

Now when you meet with any wounded in the head, apply a plaster of the white of an Egg, Bolarmonack, and Aloes, next day dress it with Arceus his Lineament, and lay upon it Emplastrum de Janua, or esse de Gratia Dei, which will perfectly heal the wound. But if it be deep you may apply either the above-mentioned or this medicin following, which will bring the wound to run with good matter, which

is made with *Venus Turpentine*, the yolk of an egg, oyl of *Roses*, and a little *Saffron*, afterwards you must add *honey of Roses*, and *Barley-flower* to the former medicine, till the wound be perfectly cured. But if you find the former medicines not to answer your expectation, then make use of this that follows, viz. Take two ounces of *Venice Turpentine*, one ounce of *Syrup of Roses*, *Powder of Myrrhe* and *Mastich*, of each half a dram, mix them together for your use; Lastly, wholly to close and dry up the wound, use this following powder which is made of *Burnt Allum* and the rindes of *Pomgranates* burnt, of each one dram; mix them: apply it either alone, or mixed with *Unguentum desiccativum rubrum*. But if the wound be very large, stich it up, first washing the wound with some warm wine, then dressing it with *Venice Turpentine* mixed with a little *Aqua vitæ*, dissolving therein some *sanguis Draconis*, i. e. *Dragons-bloud*, *Mastich*, and *Aloes*: let not your stiches be too streight or close together, for fear of pain and Inflammations, (which may happen till the wound comes to maturity or suppuration) but only to keep out the air; and put somewhat a broad-like tent into the lowest part of the wound, that the Matter may have passage forth; then apply this following Cataplasme above the other dressing. Take *Barley* and *Bean-meal* of each six ounces, oyl of *Roses* three drams, as much vinegar as will serve to make it a *Pultis*, which doth cool, dry, repell, or drive back, and mitigate and assuage pain and inflammation, and stayes bleeding.

If you suspect or fear, that the Patient have a feaver, let blood forthwith, according to the strength and ability of your Patient; daily administering cooling glysters made of *Barley-water*, wherein may be boyled *Violet-leaves*, *Mallows*, and *Mercury*, and such like; dissolving *Syrup of Violets* and *Roses*, pulp of *Cassia*, and such like therein; or you may give him a gentle Purge of *Electuarium Diacatholicon*, *Electuarium lenitivum*, or the like; an ounce more or less for a Dose; according to the strength of your Patient: or if he like Pills rather, give him *Pillule Cochiae*, and *Pillule Ruffi*, of each half a dram, mix'd well together: let the Patient take three over night, and three the next morning: if he have a foul body and you see need, you may continue them every other day for a week or more, as you see cause; likewise you may administer suppositories made of honey boyl'd to a due hardness with common salt. But if you meet with only a bruised head without a wound, then the head is to be shaved; applying this following; Oyl of *Myrtle*, and the powder of the same, of each one ounce, the white of an Egg, mix it and apply it. Or this *Pultis* instead thereof, consisting of flower of *Barley* and *Beans*, with vinegar and oyl of *Roses*; Dress it twice a day till the part comes to its former temperature; if you were not at the beginning, then first anoynting it with oyl of wax, lay on *Emplastrum Cuminum*, or the plaister of *Cummin-seed*: But if after all this there remain a tumor, or swelling apply *Emplastrum de Betonica*, or plaister of *Betony*,
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or *de Mimio* or the Red-lead Plaister, or take two ounces of *Emplastrum de Mucilagibus*, or Emplaister of the Mucilages, *Oxicroceum*, *Emplastrum Meleluti*, or the Melilot plaister, of each one ounce, oyl of Camomile and Dill of each two ounces, of these make a Cerat or Cerecloth, as they call it; Or this, Three pintes of red-wine commonly such as loches, are wash'd with a quart; twenty cypres nuts and Myrtle-berries, both bruised, one ounce of red rose leaves, Wormwood, Sage-leaves, Sweet Marjorum, Camomile and Melilot-flowers, of each half a handful, make a water of them, being boyled together, dipping flannel cloaths in it, wrung hot out and applyed, then apply one of the plaisters above. The Melilot plaister alone hath been found of admirable effect in Contusions or bruising. If these remove not the tumor, then you must see to ripen it as soon as you can, which may be done by this medicine, made of two parts of water, one of oyl, with as much wheat-flower as will make it to a Pultis of a good body, adding thereto the yolk of an egg: Now having brought it to matter, it must be opened in the most declining part; then if the skul be sound, dress it with this, Syrup of dryed Roses and Wormwood, of each an ounce, half an ounce of Turpentine, Orrice-roots, Aloes, Myrrhe, Mastich, and Bean-flower, of each one dram, mix them according to art: If the skul be foul, then smooth it with an Instrument called a Raspatory made for that purpose; & apply this powder thereto. Take of Orrice-root, Gentian, round Birthwort, Dittany, Barley-flower, of each half an ounce, Aloes, Draggons blood, Myrrhe, Mastich, Sarcocol. of each two drams; make a powder for your use. After the bone is scaled, cure it as ordinary wounds: if from a Bruise or Contusion a gangreen should follow which you may know by the hardness of the part & when it looks black, then you are to Scarrifie or cut the flesh with your Incision-knife or Rasr, and apply Cupping-glasses, dressing it with *Aegyptiacum*, Spirit of wine, and such like, till you have secured it from going further; then cure it as in other wounds.

If a wound happen upon the muscles of the Temple, either by pricking or thrusting, over thwart ways, or long ways, the two first if deep are dangerous, being accompanied with vomiting, convulsion and deep sleeping: if it be by a thrust, the hair being shaven away, dress it with oyl of *St. Johns wort* compound & oyl, and Earth-worms, & upon that apply *Paracelsus* plaister: if over thwart ways stich it, dressing it with *Arceus* his Liniment, upon that *Paracelsus* plaister: if the wound be long ways, stay the blood and stich it, and apply the foresaid Liniment of *Arceus* with plaister of *Paracelsus*. If the membranes of the brain be hurt with the brain, (which seldom falls out) without the skul be broken, the first Membran being wounded, call'd *Piamater* the blood flows with much pain, the next to that call'd *Dura mater*, cleaves close to the brain which is under it; that they always suffer together, There follows foaming at the mouth, darkness of sight, loss of Reason.

and Palſey, and flux of blood. To ſtay bleeding uſe the powders before mentioned, and to ſwage pain uſe Oil of Roſes warm till matter be procured, after uſe equal parts of honey of Roſes and Spirit of wine, or oyl of Roſes, till it be digeſted; then to procure new fleſh uſe Syrrup of dryed Roſes: if there happen an Inflammation joyned with the ſwelling then open a vein, uſe ſlender dyet, and bathe the part with the decoction of Maſh mallows, Linſeed, Fenugreek, Violet leaves, and ſuch like; after, apply oyl of Roſes, Myrtles, or Quinces: if the tumor increaſe, open the paſſage wider in the ſkul, if it come to be fully ripe then open it warily that you touch not the brain; after, apply honey of Roſes, and Syrrup of dry Roſes, if this ſwelling come from a bruife then uſe oyl of Roſes, Honey of Roſes or oyl of eggs with *Aqua vitæ* and powder of Orrice root, Gentian, round Birthwort, and the like; if congealed blood be the cauſe, uſe this, *Aqua vitæ* two ounces and a half, Saffron in powder one ſcruple, Honey of Roſes two ounces and a half, Sarcocol. three drams, mix them over a gentle fire and ſo uſe it till blackneſs be gone; if from improper medicines applyed, cure it as in a Bruife; if from Putrefaction or rottenneſs which is known by the ill ſcent of the matter, uſe this medicine, Take an ounce and half of *Aqua vitæ*, Syrrup of Wormwood, and honey of Roſes of each two drams, oyntment of *Ægyptiacum* one dram and half, Sarcocol, myrrhe, and Aloes of each one dram, White wine one ounce and half, boyl all together gently, ſtrain them and keep them for your uſe, or take Plantane water one ounce and a half, Egyptian oyntment one dram and a half, Mercury precipitated one ſcruple, mix them and apply it warm.

If you ſhall imagine that the ſkul of any Patient is broken, not touching the membrane of the brain, which you ſhall gather either by ſenſe or reaſon, the firſt is found out either by the finger or Probe, by both which you will feel it rugged; only have a care that the Sutures in the head do not deceive you. The rational ſigns are taken diverſly, as if he fell from on high, the perſon ſtrong, or the weapon great that cauſed the wound, its probable the ſkul is broken if they bleed at noſe ears or mouth, if they ſwoon or vomit, if he often touch the wound, if he raves or falter in his ſpeech, be dull, weak of judgment and underſtanding, all theſe are ſigns of a broken ſkul; If a Feaver happen to the Patient before the thirteenth day in Winter, and ſeventh in Summer, it will go ill with him. If the ſkul be blackiſh, moſt commonly deadly; but if the fleſh be red the membran called *dura mater* be of its right colour, and he move well his neck and jaws, there is hope of his Recovery. If the Patient be old, if the fracture be upon the fore part of the head called *Sinciput*, or the Temples or Sutures, then the caſe is doubtful. Then the firſt thing you are to do (having prepared your Patients body by blood-letting, Suppoſiters glyſters and gentle Purges, as you ſhal ſee cauſe and your judgment ſhall direct you) is to ſhave the head

an Incision being made after the maner of a crofs, or letter X, take up all to the skul either with a *Chifel* or your fingers, but make not your Incision on the Temporal muscles, that done keep it open with pledgets, armed with the astringent powders, then roll it up, the next day if a flux of blood be not feared, or upon the skul, about the fourth day after wounding, if ill symptoms hinder not, then upon the seventh or ninth; some think it may be prolonged till the fourteenth day, but the sooner the better. The Instruments for this purpose first are Raspatories, the next is the Trepan or Trafin, in the use of which when you are come to the second table take out the Pin, and moisten the Trafine with oyl and cold water, then wipe away the blood, to see if it be cut equal; when it begins to shake lift it up with a levatory, then smooth it with a *Scalper*, the Gimlet or *Terebra* serves to raise the depressed part, first making way in the skul with the pin of the Trafin, after screw it in and draw up the depression; the Head-sawe is used either to give vent in fractures, or to take off some ragged peece of the skul: While you are using the Trafine you are to stop the Patients ear close with cottons, having a good fire by you all the while, his head being held firmly. After you have done your work apply a peece of Sarsenet or Taffery dipped in honey of Roses, or oyl of Roses, & Spirit of wine, conveying it betwixt the membrane called *dura mater* and the skul; then fill the whole wound with *Arcus* his Lini-ment, or else with this medicine, Take one ounce of Turpentine wash'd in Sage or Betony-water, one ounce and half of oyl of Roses, two ounces of the oyl of yolks of eggs, Gum-elemy and Mastich, (dissolved over a gentle fire in the aforesaid oyls) of each half an ounce, Saffron in powder one scruple, the yolks of two eggs, make of them an oyntment, upon them apply Emplastr. de Janua Gratia Dei, or the Betony-plaister, you may use the honey of Roses and Spirit of wine till the seventh day, after dressing anynt the parts adjoyning with oyl of Roses, and in the neck where the veins of the throat are; whereby pain is asswaged and heat of blood mitigated; if there happen flux of blood in applying the Trafin, use some of the astringent powders beforementioned.

If you have a simple fracture called a fissure, if it be apparent it is either to or through the second table, which are to be enlarged or widened as far as they will go with a Raspatory, leaving a way for the matter and blood in the depending part. That which is not apparent if you cannot find it by the Patients holding his breath or a multiplying glass, apply Ink to the respective part; if it leave any print, the next day being made clean, then, follow it as far as it goes with the abovenamed Instrument, afterwards dress it as after Trafining.

If you meet with a fracture in the skul called *Sedes* or seat, which is when the weapon so falls upon the skul that the fracture retaining the print thereof, is neither stretched forth nor contracted thereby; if

this pass through both the tables and the membrans nor hurt by any splinter, the matter may be made to be discharged dressing it as before will suffice But if the membran called *dura mater*, be offended or the passage be too narrow to discharge the matter, remove what offends and enlarge the other with the Raspatory.

For a Contusion or Bruise on the skul, if it shall be so great that the skin be separated from the skul, you shall make Incision whereby the bloud may be emptied, and so by depressing of the part and drying medicines with *Emplastrum Opodoldock* may be perfectly cured.

The Fracture called depression hath the shivers either quite separated or cleaving to the rest or both, if the last happen remove the loose shivers, and with a levatory raise the rest; after dress it with honey of Roses and Spirit of wine, and if the levatory fail you, use the Trassine as near the fracture as you can.

When you shall happen to see the skul pulled upward leaving a cavity beneath like a vault, if it go only to the second table, smooth the skul, and cure the wound as before according to art; if it pass through the second table, open the skul with the Trassine in the depending part, then cure it according to art.

When the part of the skul wounded is altogether separated from the whole which is double, First, when the first table is parted from the second, and cleaves to the *Musculous* skin, then take it away and cure the wound, either by medicines that close the lips of the wounds and bring them to perfect union, such as before mentioned; or the powders of the roots of Lung-wort, *Tormentil*, *Cinquefoyl*, leaves of *hounds tongue*, *Tarrow*, *Vervin*, *Mouse-ear*, *Sanicle*, *Scabious*, *Myrrhe*, *Frankincense*, *Albes*, &c. Or such medicines which procure the generation of flesh wanting in any wound, such as *Frankincense*, *Turpentine*, *Pitch*, *Albes*, *myrrhe*, *Burnt Lead*, *Cerus*, which may be most fit; remember you must use no unctuous or oily medicines to the bones. The second is when a portion of the whole skul is divided, so that the *dura mater* is seen, this is to be put in its proper place and there kept; by bringing the brims of the wound together, with as many strong and deep stitches as suffice; first washing the wound well with wine, or Spirit of wine. Sometimes the skul is broken in the part near or opposite to that which received the blow; as if the right side be struck the left is cleft; if it be nigh the wound, the sides of the wound near the fracture will not cicatrize, although the other doth: there will flow a thin waterish matter more than the wound can seem to afford; the flesh near to the part is spongy, you may find the skin separated from the skul with your Probe, and you will perceive some swelling above the fracture: if it be opposite, it is either in the opposite part, or when the second table being broken the other is whole. These are hard to find, but by conjecture or these signs, If the Patient vomit choler, have a Fever, with other symptoms belonging to a fracture,

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fracture, the Patient will put his hands to it often, if there appear a Swelling there is assuredly a fracture, if no swelling appear in the opposite part shave it and apply this; viz. Take Ship-pitch and wax, of each three ounces, one ounce of Turpentine, Mastick and Powder of Orrice-root of each two drams, make a Plaister of them, spread it upon leather, and being applyed let it lie twenty four hours: if after you have taken it away, the flesh appear in any place more moist soft and swelled then the rest, its probable the fracture is there. In these fractures the skul must be opened with the Trasine, and cured according to art; if such Patients die, the Chirurgeon is not to be blamed.

The skul being broken without a wound if in children, having shaven the head, apply oyl of Roses, the white of an egg, and a little vinegar; apply it cold in Summer, but warm in winter, with a cloath four double; let it lie for twenty four hours, afterwards till the eleventh day apply this. Take of red Roses and Myrtle berries of each two ounces, Barley and Bean-flower of each one ounce, Wormwood and Bettony of each half an ounce, two drams of Commin-seeds powdered, Boyl them all in a pinte of Red-wine to the thickness of a Pultis according to art, then add oyl of Roses and Oyl of Camomile, of each one ounce, and two ounces of honey being mixt, it is to be applyed morning and evening; or Paracelsus plaister hath been applyed with good success; but from the eleventh to the twentieth day apply this following plaister. Take twelve ounces of fresh Porkes greese, of sweet oyl and red lead of each twenty ounces, Calcitis burnt, but not till it be red burnt; Allum of each two ounces, four ounces of Deer-suet, Mastick and Olibanum finely powdered of each two ounces; of these make a plaister according to art, before you use it you must moisten it with oyl of Lillies, then make use of Paracelsus, his stiptik-plaister moistened in Oyl of Camomile to the end of the cure.

If there be a wound with the fracture in children dress it with a feather dipt in Arceus his Linement, not taking away any part of the skul, unless there be either a feaver, Convulsion, a vomiting or a Palsey, then open as before and dress it according to art; In older persons if in Summer make a Pultis, called a Cataplasim of Barley-meal, vinegar & water, apply it: If it be in winter make it with wine, adding thereto powder of Roses, Mastick, Myrtle-berries, and oyl of Roses; administer to the Patient this purge. Take of the Eleſtuary called Cario-costinum, and of the Eleſtuary of the juice of Roses, of each one dram; Syrrup of Chichory with Rhubarb one ounce, with three ounces of the distilled water of Endrue, make thereof a Potion, letting him bloud before, and as often afterwards as you shall see it necessary; and having given him a glyster or glysters or Suppositories as you thought good, drop some Oyle of sweet Almonds into his ears and nose; about the fourth day make him some Gargarisms, made of the flowers of Rosemary and Roses, Violets, Cinnamon and the like boyled in Barley-water, to which you must add honey of Roses, or honey and White-wine-vinegar and water boyled together, called

Oxymel simplex, the seventh day use the same plaister you applyed to children, from the eleventh to the twentieth day, moistned with oyl of *Roses*, but if you see any appearance of dangerous symptoms after the seventh day, open the skul and cure it according to art.

For wounds of the brain and the other Membrans prevent what possible you can the entrance of the air: for the first seven days, use oyl of *Roses* and *Turpentine*, *Honey of Roses*, of each one ounce, *Aqua-vitæ* two ounces; but honey of *Roses* and Spirit of wine are to be compared to none, upon all which apply *Paracelsus* plaister.

When there is a moving of the brain from its natural place, by reason of violent & external causes, such as blows, falls from a high place, and the Patient be astonished, vomit, and at length fall a Raving; sometimes it is more gentle wherein no vessels are broken, sometimes more violent wherein the vessels are broken and the brains shaken; then follows speechlesness, bleeding at the nose and ears, vomiting, the matter putrifying a seaver follows; First begin the Cure in letting the Patient blood in the arm, or the vein under the tongue, give him often cooling glysters such as before were mentioned; if occasion be, gently purge him; then shave the head and anoynt it twice a day with oyl of *Roses*, after apply this Pultis warm. Take of *Barley-meal* three ounces, powder of *Bettony* and *Roses* of each half an ounce, Boyl them with the decoction of *Bettony* and a little *Rose-water*, to the form of a Pultis, adding towards the end half an ounce of oyl of *Roses*, yolks of two eggs, mix them and so apply it; if there be a wound, use this following Oyntment, Take new wax and *Collollony*, of each one ounce, *Gum-Elemie*, *Venus Turpentine*, of each half an ounce; Oyl of *Earth-worms*, *Sweet Almonds*, and the yolks of eggs and of *Roses*, of each two drams, *Saffron* one dram, mix it and therewith make an Oyntment; if with two ounces of this you shall mix the yolk of one egg, it will afford more ease to the Patient.

If there shall happen to grow a Tumor, called a Mushroom from its likeness to the thing so called, which is sometimes hard without blood, almost senseless, sometimes it will be soft and tender, and it will smell noisome, being narrow beneath, and broad above, sometimes increased to the bigness of a Hens egg, caused from a thick melancholy blood springing from the broken vessels as before; and will partake of the nature of the part to which it grows; which will prove dangerous if it happens from the flowing of vicious humours from the brain. In the beginning of the cure use such glysters as this, every day; afterwards every third day, take the roots and leaves of *Marsh-mallows*, *Mallows*, the herb *Mercury*, flowers of *Camomile*, *Myrtle-flowers*, and leaves of *Bettony*, of each half a handfull, *Linseed* and *Fenugreek*, *Aniseeds*, of each half an ounce; Boyl them in Spring or running-water, till the third part be boyled away. Strain it, to one pinte of the straining, add *Benedicti laxativum* and *Hiera picra* compound, of each three drams, the yolk of one egg, oyl

for the Cure of Wounds.

11

of Camomile two ounces, common salt one dram, mix them and make a glyster: use the following fomentation twice a day. Take of the leaves and flowers of Bettony, Sage, Camomile, Mellilot, Roses, tops of Sweet Margerum and Rosemary, of each one handfull, Anni-seeds and Fenugreek of each one ounce, cut them and bruise them, then take as many of them as will fill a Bag, which may cover almost half the head, let it be quilted, then boyl it in equal parts, of Red wine and water, and apply it hot. Then cleanse the head with hot Linnen, which done, besprinkle the Mushroom or *fungus*, and the wound with this following powder. Take of the root of *Avens*, *Angelica*, sweet-smelling or Aromaticall Reed, of each half a dram, of the root of round Birthwort, Orrice and *Lignum-vitæ*, of each two drams, flowers of Sage, tops of Sweet margerum, and Rosemary, of each one pugil, i.e. as much as you can take up betwixt your thumb and the two fore-fingers, make all of them into a powder, and use it as is before directed; upon which apply the Basilick plaister, the Receipt is as follows. Take four ounces of the Bettony-plaister, Gum-elemy dissolved in one ounce of Oyl of Roses, Powder of Red Roses and Myrtles, of each one dram, Maſtick, Sweet-smelling or Aromaticall Reed, *Angelica*, *Avens* or Herb-Bennet, of each half a dram; as much wax as will serve to make it into a plaister. But if it be grown to such a bigness as a Hens egg, bind it with silk at the root very fast, and when it is fallen off, use the former powders: for a Swelling coming from wind use the same method.

Wounds of the eye-lids if they be made overthwart-ways, are to be stitched up, and this following powder strewed upon them; which hath a virtue to heal them speedily. Take of Bolearmonack and sealed earth, called *terra sigillata*, of each two drams; of Dragons bloud called *sanguis Draconis* and *Sarcocol*, of each one dram, mix them for your use, or else use Arceus's Liniment or artificial Balsom; Purging and bleeding must not be forgot if the wound be great; wounds of the eyes are carefully to be handled, if the eye and eye-lid be both wounded, keep them from growing together, and apply defensatives to the forehead and temples, to hinder Inſtammations and pain; and so dress it with oyl of St. Johns wort, compound Arceus's Liniment and the like with Paracelsus his plaister over the eye-lids; But to cleanse the eyes from any filth, use this medicine following. Take Syrrup of dried Roses one ounce, the waters of Fennel and Rue of each two drams, Aloes wash'd, *Olibanum* the gum of each half an ounce, mix them for your use; or this, Take one ounce of Barley-water, three drams of clarified honey, Aloes well wash'd in Plantane-water, and Sugar Candy, of each half an ounce, mix them for use; also this ensuing is good, Take of the pulp called Muscilages of *Olibanum*, Gum-Arabick, Gum-dragant, and *Sarcocol*, of each three drams, (the pulp or muscilages must be drawn in Barley-water) one dram of Aloes being thrice washed in Rose-water, *Cerus* wash'd, and prepared Tutty, of each half a dram, mix them for your use; you may

may if you find occasion, make use of *Rhasis* his white troches, (called *Trochisci albi Rhasis, cum vel sine Opio*) being made with or without Opium; likewise at any time you may use those Troches dissolved in Plantane or Barly-water, instead of Breast-milk.

Wounds in the Ears if altogether cut off, are cured by applying the Powders of Gentian, Orrice, Dittany, Aloes, myrrhe, Mastich, Barley-flower, Sarcocol, of each equal quantities, and the oyntment of red Lead, laying over them Paracelsus plaister; if they be divided and must be stitched, take hold of the skin onely and dress them with *Arcens* his Linement; if the division be but small, then you may use the dry stitch to keep them joyned together, the dry stitch is when peeces of cloath are dipt in such and the like glutinating oyntments; Take Mastich, Myrrhe, Dragons blood, powder of Red Roses, Gum-Dragon, of each two drams, powder them all very finely; that done, put to them the white of an egg, and as much Rose-water as will make them of a glewy substance; standing so all night. The next day if the medicine be too thick, put more Rose-water and Plantane-water to make it of a fit thickness, the peeces of cloath are to be indented and applyed on each side the wound; four hours before you stitch them: this is done without pain, and therefore may be used where-ever you can without stitching or needles

Wounds in the nose if in the soft part only, may be cured by dry stitch as before, observing the same method; if in the hard part it is either the bone, or gristle otherwise called Cartilage; if in the former, broken restore it, by putting up some Instrument or fit stick wrapt about with a soft linnen rag, then with Pledgets dipt in this astringent medicine made of the white of an egg, Boll Armanack and Dragons blood applyed to the sides of the nose; you shall endeavour to confirm the restored bones; then put up small Pipes into the nostrils not exactly round but something flattish, put them not up too high; so fasten them with strings to a Cap lest they fall out; by this means the bones will be kept in their place, and you will make a passage both for the matter and breathing. Remember, the wound is to be brought together, either by dry stitch, or needle, and Bol Armanack, Mastich, Dragons blood, Burnt-Allum mixt with the white of an egg is to be applyed, using convenient binding which may not press the bones too much, lest the nose become flat. If in the gristle or Cartilage, in stitching take hold only of the skin, and to prevent the growing of proud flesh within, use tents according to art.

In wounds of the Cheeks use the dry stitch with the aforesaid medicines, The other manner of using the dry stitch is thus, having spread the glutinative oyntment or Plaister set down before in wounds of the ears upon peeces of strong cloath, or the cloath dipt in the glutinating oyntment, apply on each side of the wound one peece of the same; a fingers breadth distance asunder, or so let it ly on till it be well

well dried to the skin: then draw the edges of the cloaths together with your needle and thred and the flesh will follow, and so come to joyn together. If the wound be large use two or three needles as, in manner of curing the Hair-lip, shall presently be shown; which you may fortifie with the dry stitch, i. e. use the dry stitch upon the other.

Wounds of the lips are to be cured as other common wounds, if they pierce not through, but if they do, they are to be cured as in the hair lip, which is done by piercing through the lips of the wound with a needle or two if occasion be, putting a thin piece of lead on both sides; Lastly, snip off the ends of the needle and cast the silk about the ends thereof, as Taylors do when they fasten them to the skirt or sleeves, this must be done in the middle, but at the ends an ordinary stitch will serve; especially in children: the wound is to be dressed with *Arcum* his Linement; if the inward part of the lips be wounded, as happens by falls and the like, then use within, Honey of Roses, Syrup of dried Roses, &c.

Wounds of the tongue happen several manner of ways, as by falls, when it is bitten by the teeth, &c. If the wound of the tongue be great and deep, then you must stitch it deep to hold it the stronger and surer; cutting the thread close to the knot. Then make use of this gargle called a Gargarism, following. Take of the leaves and flowers of Privet, Plantane-leaves, and red-Rose leaves, of each one handful, of the rindes and flowers of Pomgranates, of each half an ounce, boyl them in a quart of Smiths water, or water wherein Gads of Steel have been often quenched, let them boyl till the third part thereof be consumed; then strain them, and dissolve in the liquor two drams of Acacia, or the juice of Sloes, and two ounces of the syrrup of dried Roses, with which let the Patients often wash their tongues. Moreover you must have and hold constantly almost in your mouth, either Marmolet of Quinces, preserved Cherries, Raspberries, or the syrrup of dried Roses, or syrrup of Quinces. The Patient is to feed on liquid things, as broath, Almond-milks, &c. Or a Poatch'd egg at most &c. Now the manner of stitching up wounds of the tongue, whether long-ways or athwart, when any happens to come under your hands is this; Let the Mate, Assistant, or some other body, hold the tongue very firmly in his hand with a soft Linnen cloath, (lest it should slip from between his fingers) whilst the other stitch it together; which when he hath done, let him cut off the thread as near the knot as he can, lest it be tangled by the teeth as he eats, or otherwise, and so put the Patient to pain, by pulling and tearing the stitches wherewith the part was sewed.

The parts of the neck which happen to be wounded, are the Windpipe and Gullet, veins of the throat called the jugular veins, sleepey arteries, called also the soporal arteries, and the recurrent Nerves. A transverse or overthwart wound of the *Trachea Arteria*, called the Wind-

Wind-pipe is dangerous, by reason of a seaver, Gangreen, or often following thereon; If the wound be between the rings it is curable; if holding a Candle before it whilst the Patient speaks, it be either blown out, or moved, then it is wounded quite through; if not, stitch it up as neatly as you can, dressing it with *Arcus's* Linement, and Oyl of *St. Johns wort* compound, and let not the Patient swallow any hard solid thing, but liquid broaths, Gellies, and such like; when you shall have occasion to use Gargarismes, then this and the following may be used with profit to the Patient. Take a handful of *French barley*, a pugil of *Rosemary flowers*, Raisins of the Sun stoned, *Jujubes*, of each half an ounce, one ounce of *Liquorice*, let them be boyled all together, adding thereto when you have strained them honey of *Roses*, and *Julep* of *Roses*, of each two ounces. The other is this, take three spoonfuls of *French barley*, one pugil of the flowers of red *Roses*, *Sumach*, *Pomegranate-flowers*, of each, two drams, Raisins of the Sun stoned and *Jujubes*, of each half an ounce, one ounce of *Liquorice*, boyl these together according to art, in three pintes of running water to the consumption of half, Strain them, to which add honey of *Roses*, and syrrup of myrtles, of each two ounces, for a Gargarism: either of these moisten the mouth and throat, will mitigate the harshness of the part, assuage pain, cleanse and agglutinate, and cause a more free and easie breathing.

If the veins of the throat or Jugular veins, sleepy or soporal arteries, be deeply wounded, 'tis mortal: if not, first stanch the blood; which is done by several means, as with Pledgets, dipt in a medicine made of the white of an egg, vinegar and water being well mixt together and applyed; or by astringent powders, whereof you have had choice often before, which you may apply thus. Touch the vessels with your finger, then wipe away the blood with lint or a sponge dipt in red wine, then put some powder with your fingers to the vessel, after that apply the same medicine upon Pledgets to the place where your fingers were; and keeping them close down fill the wound with pledgets armed with the same, and last of all, a four-doubled cloath wet in Red wine or some astringent liquor; as of the decoction of the roots of *Lungwort*, *Cinquefoil*, the leaves of *Knot-grass*, *Burnet*, *Hors-tail*, *Plantane*, and the like, either boyled in water, or red wine and water, or red wine alone. In other places where you may use rowling, you must rowl below the wound upward, and when you come to the wound rowl three or four times about: but if you cannot make use of rolling the part, then if you can come at the mouth of the vessel with your finger or thumb, press it so long till the blood shall be so thick as a clot about it, and so stop its passage; or use this powder following, Take two drams of *Frankincense*, *Aloes*, *Dragons blood*, *Cobwebs*, *Mastich*, *Sarcocol*. *Umber*, of each one dram, and make them into a fine powder, if this prevail not, nornigh a noble part, some add *sublimate* and *auripigmentum*, of each half a dram, to two drams of these

these powders : If you fear an Aneurisma, known by the beating of the Arterie, apply this following. Take of the leaves of Nightshade, Henbane, Mandrakes bruised, of each one handfull, as much Barley-flower as will serve to make it a Poultis, without boyling, if it be deep, To incarn, use this, Take of oyl of St. Johns wort four ounces, three ounces of Gum-elemy, half a pound of Venus Turpentine, melt them all together, and strain them, when they begin to be cold add to it Boll Armanack, and Dragons blood, of each one ounce, Orrice-roots, Aloes, Myrrhe, Mastich, of each one dram, with two ounces of Aqua vitæ, mix them and apply them warm, and over them a Diapalma-Plaster moistned with Oyl of Roses, to hinder Inflammation, so dressing till the end of the cure as in other wounds.

If the Gullet be wounded and wholly divided, or over-thwart, it is then incureable, if not it is to be stitched, leaving a passage in the lowermost part, and cure as in the Cure of the Wind-pipe aforesaid, using the Gargarisms as aforesaid; outwardly use this, Take half an ounce of the Syrrup of dried Roses, one dram of Bolarmack, Gum Mastich and Dragons blood, of each one scruple, half the yolk of an egg, with as much Cyprus Turpentine as is sufficient; incorporate them: if wounds do not pierce to the Wind-pipe, veins of the throat, soporal Arteries, and be not very deep, they are to be cured after the manner of ordinary wounds.

If the recurrent Nerves be wounded without hurt of any other notable vessel, it is easily cured, dressing it with a sufficient quantity of Venus Turpentine, with Boll Armanack or the Balsome mentioned in the cure of wounds of the veins and arteries, In wounds of the nerves to hinder pain and Inflammation, Bleeding and purging, are to be used or suppositories and glysters; outwardly Embrocate with oyl of earthworms, Dill and Roses: to the wound it self apply with Lint, Wax, Colophony, of each one ounce, Gum-Elemy and Venus Turpentine, of each half an ounce, Oyl of Earthworms, Oyl of sweet Almonds, and the oyl of the yolks of eggs, oyl of Roses, of each two drams, with one dram of Saffron, make therewith an oyntment according to art; If you take the yolk of one egg and put two ounces of this unguent, it will be the more anodyne, i. e. ease pain the better; and if to the aforesaid oyntment you shall add of each a dram of myrrhe and Sarcocol. it will be a good sarcotick medicine, i. e. procure good flesh to grow in the wound. If you have occasion to use tents take heed they touch not the Nerve: if you see it necessary and convenient lay this Poultis or Cataplasim upon the part, Take half an ounce of Marsh-mallow roots, Camomile-flowers, Melilot and Bettony, of each one ounce, of the powder of Linseed and Fenugreek, of each one ounce and a half, Bean-flower one ounce, boyl them in Lixivium, i. e. Washing-lee, or water and salt, then put to them Oyl of Earthworms and Roses, of each one ounce, two scruples of Saffron in powder, two yolks of eggs, mix them and make a Poultis: or else this following, Barley and Bean-flower of each two ounces, Camomile and Melilot-flowers of each two pugils, one pinte of common

mon washing-lee, Elder-vinegar four ounces, boyl them to the thicknes of a Poultis, to which add oyntment of Poplar-buds, called Unguentum Populeum, Oyl of Roses and Myrtles, of each one ounce, mix them, and when you use them apply it warm, having first as you see need, anoynted the part with this Linement following. Take an ounce of oyl of Roses, Oyl of Earthworms, Oyl of sweet Almonds, Oyl of the yolks of Eggs, Mans greese, of each half an ounce, with a scruple of Saffron finely powdered, mix them together, and anoynt the part therewith; If the Nerve be only pricked which happens sometimes, pour in oyl of Turpentine, & a little *Aquavita* upon the part, apply Linnen cloaths three or four double dlist in water and vinegar. If the Patient continue in pain, make cross Incision into the skin, and apply this hot, which is made of Oyl of Turpentine, Earth-worms, the yolk of an Egg, of each three drams, or some other artificial Balsome. If the Nerve be cut, then it is either long-ways or overthwart; if the first, use oyntments for asswaging pain as before, and upon them *Diapalma-plaister* moistened with oyl of worms; if the latter, it is wholly divided, and then sense and motion are quite taken away, and the Patient feels no pain; or in part only, and then there follows great pain and the symptoms, as when the Nerve is prick'd: for cure of which, use the method and medicines as before, which if they prove not successful, then divide the nerve and dress it with oyntments before mentioned that have an anodine virtue, that is, to assuage pain, and so bind it up.

If the nerve be bruised; Use only Oyl of Rue and Camomile if strained, at first apply that plaister laid down in the cure of wounds of the eye and eye-lids; afterwards *Paracelsus* plaister, or this following may be profitable. Take three ounces of Gum-galbanum being dissolved in vinegar, Melilot and Diachylon plaisters, both simple, of each one ounce and half, one ounce of yellow wax, half an ounce of Turpentine, with three drams of Saffron, make a plaister according to art, and if there be any hardness, if this do not soften and dissolve it, apply this. Take two ounces of the plaister of Hemlock, an ounce of oyl of Lillies, two drams of liquid storax, mix them together for use. Here note that wounds of the nerves are to be considered several ways in the manner of cure; for those medicines which you apply to the nerves that are pricked only, and not wholly laid open to view, ought to be more sharp and drying; (yet without biting,) than those which are bare from the flesh and joyning parts, which require medicines onely drying.

If wounds of the Back-bone pierce not to the Marrow, but are only in the Muscles, dress them as fleshy wounds, if in the bones dress them as in wounds of the head, if it be in part divided, then first pouring in this medicine warm which is made of the oyls of *St. Johns-wort* compound, and the oyl of the yolks of eggs of each one ounce;

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Oyl of Turpentine half an ounce, with a scruple of Saffron finely powdered and mixt together, then let the whole back-bone be anoynted with this following, Take of the oyl of Swallows, Oyl of Foxes, Earthworms, of each one ounce, Oyl of Mastich and Castor of each half an ounce, mix them for your use : and embrocate the head with an ounce of Oyl of Camomile, and half an ounce of oyl of Earthworms, and such like. always applying them warm : If the part be much bruised; then take of Barley and Bean-flower of each one ounce, Fenugreek half an ounce, Camomile-flowers, Wormwood, and Cummin, of each two drams, the roots of the greater and lesser Comfrey, of each one ounce and a half, boyling the roots first till they be soft, then beat them into fine pulp, afterwards put them to the other things, and so make a Poultis according to art.

Wounds of the breast either pierce into the cavity and so wound some of the parts within the same, as the heart, lungs, midriff, and the vessels, as the *vena cava*, i. e. the hollow vein, and the ascending Arterie, &c. or not: if they pierce which is known if you hold a Candle to the part. stopping the Patients mouth and nose, his breath will come forth with a noise and the flame of Candle will be moved; as in a small wind, and sometimes quite blown out: and if other parts be wounded in piercing, they are known by their proper signs; as if there gush out much blood, there follow a general trembling over the whole body, swooning and cold sweats, a very weak and small pulse, and if the limbs grow cold, the heart is wounded and death is not far off. If blood issue out foamie and froathy, the Patient be troubled with a Cough, and hath a great difficulty in breathing, and a pain in his side which he had not before; if he feel a pain on the wounded side, yet lyes more at ease when he lyes upon that side; and sometimes lying so he speaks in more ease and freedome, but turn to the contrary side, he presently cannot speak or with great pain and difficulty; all these are signs that the lungs are wounded, and they are very difficult to be cured. If the Patient be taken with raving, called *delirium*, Cough and sharp pain, with difficulty of breathing and a Feaver trouble the Patient, and at some times through vehemency of breathing the stomach and gurs are drawn through the wound into the Cavity of the breast, all these are signs that the Midriff is deadly wounded; If you perceive or understand blood to be poured forth into the Cavity or hollownes of the breast, and breathing difficult, Feaver increasing through difficulty of breathing, Vomiting blood at the mouth, and afterward the breath stinks, and fainting, as also the Patient cannot lye upon his back, and has desire to vomit, and now and then to rise and sit up, and thereupon often falls into a sound, all these shew that the vessels are wounded, and death will ensue.

Now to assist your Patient as much as you can by art in these wounds of the breast, lay your Patient naked in Bed with the wound downwards, that the matter may be discharged by his coughing, and holding

holding his breath, if he feel no weight in the lower part of his breast or be not troubled with spitting of blood, use no tents, but drop in *Arceus* his Linement with Oyl of *St. Johns wort* compound, or some artificial Balsome; and upon them apply the *Diapalma-plaister*. But if there was much blood in the cavity, and if it be cast out, then use a *Flamula* dipt in the white of an Egg, the greater part hanging out of the wound, afterwards use this Injection. Take four ounces of *Tisan* or *Barley-water* or *Plantane-water*, wherein you are to dissolve two ounces of brown sugar, and an ounce of Honey of *Roses*, mix them and inject them warm with a Syringe; if you see symptoms continue, you may put in a leaden Pipe; till the wound runs little and good matter, then take it out and cure it up; the manner of dressing such Patients is this, having warmed your medicine as before, cast it in with a Syringe, which done, let your Patient betake himself to that posture that it may all come forth again, after put the Pipe into the wound, and lay a sponge dipt in *Aqua vitæ* on it, which will keep forth the aire, and draw out the matter contained in the wound; Instead of the Sponge you may make use of this. Take half a pound of the clear and best *Rozin*, and two ounces of *Gum-elemy*, melt them over a gentle fire till they be well mixed together, then add to them Oyl of *Bays* and common *Turpentine*, of each one ounce, boyl them a little, then strain them through a thick linnen cloath, which spread upon leather, lay it upon the Pipe which will powerfully draw matter out of the wound; Renew it once a day if in winter, and twice a day in Summer: remembering always to snip your plaister in the middle, that the mater may have passage to flow out. With this and Artificial Balsom may wounds be cured which are piercing. Forget not if you see occasion to bleed first on the contrary side of the wound, and if need be and strength permit, afterwards in the other arm: To dissolve clotted blood give this medicine inwardly, made of half a dram of *Rhubarb*, *Madder*, and *Mummy*, of each one scruple, half a scruple of *Sealed earth*, *Scabious*, and *Buglos-water* and the juice of *Lemmons*, of each one ounce. To help difficulty of breathing and ease pain, let the Patient take a quarter of a pinte of this Decoction following; Four ounces of *French barley*, three ounces of *Raisins* of the Sun stoned, three handfulls of *Buglos roots*, two ounces of *Liquorice* scraped and bruised, twenty *Jujubes*, fifteen *pruans*, and a handful of *Parsley-roots*; Boyl all these in seven quarts of rain, or running water, to the consumption of the third part; and to make it palate-able and pleasant for taste, Boyl two or three drams of *Cinnamon*: in the straining dissolve three ounces of *Pennids*, Syrup of *Roses*, and *Comfrey*, and of the two opening roots made without vinegar, of each two ounces, four ounces of *Sugar Candy*, this nourisheth so much, that he need no other food for three days, unless he drink *Tisan*, wherein you may boyl *Fennel* and *Parsley-roots*. If the Patient find ease by spitting, help him by the using of *Vinegar*, water and sugar: for his cough, administer this; Take *Sugar-Candy* and *Pennids*

hids, of each one ounce, two ounces of *Diatragacambum frigidum*, syrup of Violets and Juiubs, of each as much as is sufficient to make a Linctus or Lohoc, which he is to use often with a Liquorish-stick; if he spirs thick matter, then use syrup of Coltsfoot with *Oxymel simplex*, or simple; which is thus made. Take four pound of the best honey, clear water and white-wine vinegar, of each one quart; boyle the water and honey into a syrup, afterwards add the Vinegar, then boyl it to the consistence of a syrup, scumming it with a wooden scummer. But when the matter is coming to suppuration; let the patient drink half a pint of this following in the morning, which he may sleep after, and the like quantity at four of the Clock in the afternoon. Take Eupatorie, Scabies, Sanicle, Clove-gilliflower, Privets, and Colts-foot, of each one handful; of the root of the greater Comfrey and Burridg, of each one ounce; boyl the roots first, then the herbs, according to Art, in five quarts of water till one half be consumed, afterwards put to it Sugar and Honey, of each four ounces, which being clarified with the whites of two eggs keep it for use, which you may also use for an Injection if you please, endeavouring to get out all again, for what remains will be of a sharp quality, and so may increase, if not beger, Symptoms.

A wound made in the lungs, if it be on the skirts and without inflammation, &c. then giving your Patient things to hinder his coughing much and great breathing, may be cured: while the patient takes those Linctus's or others before described; he is to lye on his back, for so the medicine will fall by little and little upon the wind-pipe, otherwise if they should fall down hastily, or in great quantity, it might cause the Patient to Cough: Cows Asses or Goats-milk, if they may be had, with a little Honey that they corrupt not in the stomach, are very good in these wounds, or the mulcians of Almonds, which is made by bruising the Almonds (being first blanched) in a stone-mortar, and pouring Barley-water upon them, and stir them well, and strain through a cloth; doing this often, and it will look like milk; Sugar of Roses likewise is excellent in this case, because it is of a cleansing and strengthening quality; but when you shall think it time to close up the wound, after you have cleansed it with the medicines before spoken of; The Patient must use in Broths or Linctuses some sealed Earth, Boll-Armonack, Plantan, Knot-grass, Shumack, Acafia, or the Juice of Sloes, and such like sharp and binding medicines, which being mixed with Honey of Roses, may carry away that filth which may hinder the closing up of the wound.

Wounds happen to divers parts of the Belly, some whereof are piercing, as you will see the Guts and Caudle sometime come forth; if the great Guts come out, put them up again presently into the Belly; But if they have been a good while out, and so the cold Air hath injured them, and they be full of wind and the like, then they must be soimented with medicines, that will discuss the wind, such

as it made of Thyme and *Calemint*, *Camomil*, *Mellilot*, *Penni-royal*, *Origanum*, *Wormwood*, and the like, or else prick them with needles; if after all this you cannot make it go up, there is no other way but to enlarge the wound. But if the Gut it self be wounded, which you will know by perceiving the excrements come forth at the wound, if it be wounded longwayes and little, it is easily cured, if overthwartways and great, 'tis difficultly cured; if black 'tis deadly; then it must be sowed up, so as Glovers use to stitch in making Gloves. Then put upon it powder of *Mastick*, *Mirrhe*, *Boll Armonack*, and the like; after you have stitched it up, you must not put up the Gut into its place all at once, but by little and little, the patient lying on the side opposite to the wound; as if the wound be on the right side, the patient shall lie on his left, by which means you may more easily restore the Gut fallen down; if the lower part of the guts being wounded, fall through the wound, then the Patient shall lie low, with his head down and his buttocks raised higher, putting a pillow under him.

If the Cawl fall out of the wound, it is to be put into his place as soon as may be, because it is subject to putrefie; but if it be putrified before it can be restored to its place, which is when it looks black and is cold, then bind it near the warm and sound parts, and cut off that which is corrupt, leaving the string hanging out: if the colour of it be not altered, and it be warm, put it in, and stitch up the wound after this manner, putting your needle first through the skin and muscles to the Peritoneum, not touching it on that side, and then putting the needle from within, outwards, on the other side, thrust through all, and after tye it an inch further, make another stitch contrary to the former, and remember that you leave an Orifice for a Tent; For more security you may strengthen it, if you please with a dry stitch; to the wound it self use *Arceus* his Liniment with oyl of *St. Johns wort* compound, or some artificial Balsom, and the like before often prescribed. In summer lay over all the *Diapalma* plaister moistned in oyl of *Roses*; in the winter *Paracelsus*, anointing the part if it be painful with this following; Oyle of *Roses* and *Mirtles*, of each half an ounce, oyl of *Lillies* and *Earthworms*, of each one ounce, oyl of *Camomil* and *Dill*, of each six ounces, ointment of *Marsh-mallows* and *poplar buds*, of each three drams; mix them and make a Liniment according to Art: Those wounds which pierce into the Belly, ohely require to be joyned together, and so to be cured as simple wounds.

If the stomach be wounded there follows vomiting of Choler and Hickets; sometimes meat and drink comes forth as it is taken. If the wound be quite through the stomach, or near the mouth of the stomach, or if in the bottom of the stomach, and very great, then no hopes: if not, if the Patient be full bodied, then let him be let blood, making him wound-drinks, as before prescribed; if the wound be large

large, stitch it up, leaving only a place in the depending part, for a tent to be applyed with Balsomes; of which you have several laid down before in the cure of wounds; let the Region of the stomach be anointed with the oyles of Mint, Miriles, Roses and Quinces, giving them first cleansing glisters, afterwards nourishing ones; likewise Broths wherein wound-herbs have been boyled.

You may know the Liver is wounded if the wound be on the right side, and there hath followed a flux of blood, sometimes he vomits Choler, sometimes casting forth blood by stool and urine, and his face grow pale and wan.

If the wounds of this part be not very great, having not bled much but little, they are curable as one says, if a peece be cut off: For cure inwardly, Take Troches of Spodium or burnt Ivory in Plantaine water, or the decoction of Red Rose leaves; To which add syrup of dried Roses and Miriles, two scruples of the powder of red Roses is very good; if blood fall down into the cavity of the Belly, and clots, dissolve it by medicines before mentioned in wounds of the Breasts; if you perceive that Nature hath a mind to cast out the matter by urine, assist it by boyling Smallidge, Parsley, Fennel, and Radish in his Drinks or Broths.

If the wound be on the left side, and blackish blood issues out there, and he be very thirsty, then the Spleen is wounded: if the wound be small it is Cureable, if deep deadly, and it is Cured as in wounds of the Liver.

If the small Guts be wounded, there ensues Vomiting of Choler; pain joyned with a Feaver, and meat and drink and Chile comes forth, the flanks will swell and be hard, and the patient will be troubled with Hickers and ringing pains in the Belly, apt to have some cold-sweats, and the outward-parts wax cold.

These wounds are very difficultly Cured, especially if in the Gut called *Jejunum*, in English, the empty Gut, by reason many vessels which run to it are in danger, and it self is of a Nervy substance: they are to be sticht with a Glovers stitch; after put them up, fomenting them first with red Wine, then upon them apply this powder: Mastick, Sarcocol, of each one dram, Borax and Myrrhe, of each half a dram, make a powder of them for use, then stitch up the outward parts. For inward means you have several medicines prescribed before, Mastick is good to be taken in all things, especially in the wounds of the stomach.

Difficulty of making water or it is altogether stopt, in those that are wounded in the Kidneys, pissing blood with his urine, paine stretched about the groines, if the wound be but slight and superficial, and in the fleshy part, then much blood flows and his water is stopt; if it pass to the cavity or hollownes of the Kidneys, then blood passeth with the urine.

If Urine be stopt, anoynt the Pecten with the oyle of Scorpions and bitter Almonds, apply a pultis made of Pellitory, Mallows, and

Saxifrage; for Injections use Trochiscs of Amber, called Trochisci de Carabe, dissolved in Hors tail or Plantain-water.

When the bladder is wounded there comes but little urine, and that bloody, if the wound be in the bottom of the bladder, the urine will fall in the lower part of the Belly and as if there were a seeming dropsie, pain will reach as farr as the Groin, and Stones in men; For help, let him use this following inwardly: *Shumack, Mirtle-berries, of each three ounces, red-Rose leaves dried, one pugil, Pomgranate-flowers, half an ounce; boyl them in six quarts of Rain, running, or fountain-water, strain it, and therein dissolve syrup of dried Roses, and honey of Roses, of each six ounces, syrup of Myrtles three ounces, gum dragon half an ounce; drink of this decoction ten days, if you cut in four Quinces it will be the better: outwardly use some Anodine unguent as before, or else Turpentine with oyle of St. Johns-wort with the yolk of an egg, and a little Saffron powdered, mixed together and applyed, inebricating the part with oyl of Roses, Lillies and Scorpions.*

Wounds of the Limbs, as Arms, Thighs, Leggs, if they peirce the great Vessels within-side sometimes cause death, or else are very difficult to cure, if they peirce not the vessels they are to be cured as other ordinary wounds; For the wounds of the long Tendon, which goes near the Heel, suffer not your Patient to goe except with Crutches, for it is very requisite that he rest as much as possible may be, for fear if he go too much upon it before the Cicatrize and Scar of the wound be drawn very hard, the wound break out again. Likewise you are to take notice, that great and deep wounds in the Limbs require often bleeding and purging, especially if it be near the joynts, and then you are to apply fit and convenient Bolsters for the purpose.

The most Material wounds of the Joynts, are those of the Shoulder, Elbow and Knee, in any of which places the Cure is difficult, because those parts are subject to receive fluxions; and by reason of the productions and Insertions of the Nervs and Tendons, by which they are bound together so that those parts being naturally more sensible of the least pain, than other parts; they being wounded, there follows oftentimes bad symptoms, especially if the wound be in the bending of the Arm or Armpits the inward part of the Wrist or the Ham, there must needs follow great flux of blood, great pain, and other Inflammations, and other symptoms by reason of the Veins; Arteries and Nervs, about those parts; all which Symptoms must be resisted according as their nature and condition requires, as fluxes of blood must be stayed with medicines for that purpose, which are set down oftentimes before; Likewise pains must be asswaged with Anodines or wines against pain, as is often repeated before; if the wound be large and wide it is to be joyned together by stitches, leaving an orifice in the lower-part by which the matter or quitture may come forth: This following powder is to be strowed upon the stitch or Suture, Take Frankinsence, Dragons blood, Boll-Amondack, Sea led-earth, of each two drams, Aloes

Aloes and Mastick, of each one dram, make them into a fine powder and use them. Then you must wrap about the joyn this following medicine, made of the whites of Eggs, Boll Armonack, Mastick, and Barley-flower, with a little of the oyle of Roses: if you are necessitated to use a tent, let it be short and thick, lest it cause pain, and let it be armed with this Medicine made of the yolk of an egg, Turpentine washed in Plantain-water oyl of Roses, and a little Saffron. But if the wound be so narrow that the matter hath not free passage, you are to make it wider, the part must be sure to be kept quiet in rest and ease, and you must not use any cold moistning mollifying or unctuous medicines to it unless it be upon necessity to assuage pain. But on the contrary you must apply to the part those Medicines that are of a binding and drying quality, such as those poultises mentioned in the Cure of wounds of the Nerves and Tendons; or this following Poultis. Take of Barley or Bean-flower, of each four ounces, Camomil and Mellilot-flowers, of each half an handfull, three ounces of Turpentine, two ounces of common-honey, an ounce of oyl of mirtles, with as much Oxy-mel-simple, or Oxycrate, that is water and vinegar, or common washing-lee, as much as will suffice to make it up to the form of a Poultis; or you may make a Poultis of the Lees of wine, Turpentine, Ciprus-nuts, Gauls, the powder of the Bark of an Oak, and wheaten-bran, that are of a binding strengthening quality, and so are good to assuage pain, and to hinder desfluxion of Humours to the parts; This following Medicine is likewise binding and agglutinating, Take two ounces of Venice Turpentine, the powders of Mastick, Allaways, Myrrhe, Boll Armoniack of each two Scruples, and a little Aquaviva; Now seeing these wounds are apt chiefly to cast forth mucous excrements, and such as are like to the white an egg: sometimes thin and watery, which proceeds from the old distemper of the part; therefore to correct that you must apply things actually hot, such as discussing decoctions put into bladders filled half-full, and the like; moreover there must be special care had of the figure of the wounded part, which if not well regarded, there follows oftentimes numbness incurable, contraction and the like, though the wound it self be cured up; to avoid which danger observe these following Rules.

If the forepart of the Shoulder be wounded, the Patient must carry his arm in a scarf, and you must put great bolster under his arm-pit; if the lower-part be wounded, when flesh begins to grow in the wound, and the lips thereof come together, then let the Patient often stir his Arms every way, lest after it is cured it become more stiff, and less pliable to move any manner of way, or for fear of quite losing its motion.

If the wound be upon the joint of the Elbow, then the Arm is to be rolled so, that it be not too strait-bowed, not held out too stidly, for otherways after it is Cured, there wil be some difficulty in stretching out and pulling in his Arm.

When the wrist or joint of the fingers be wounded, either in the outward or inward part you must keep his hand half shut, moving a Ball therein, for if the fingers be kept stretched too much out, they cannot take up or hold any thing, after they are cured.

If the Joints of the Hip be wounded, you must place the Patient so that the thigh-bone go not out of the hollowness of the huckle-bone, which may be done with Artificial-rollings, and linnen bolsters; and the Patient lying upon his back: when the wound begins to cure up, the Patient shall move his thigh every way, so that the head of the thigh-bone may not stick to the cavity of the Huckle-bone, so that he cannot move or make use of it.

When the Knee is wounded, that the Patient may not be lame, the Leg must be placed and kept strait out.

The joint of the Feet and Toes being wounded, the Patient shall bend these parts neither in nor out, for if he doth otherways he will not be able to go.

If any of the Limbs of the Body should be so mortified, that it must be cut off, which falls out, when if you cut the part you find it senseless, black and flabby-flesh, being cold, smelling like a dead Carcass, and if you suppurat the skin from the flesh, there flows from it a Green blackish matter: The manner of cutting off such mortified member is this, Draw up the Muscles and flesh very hard, then bind the part two inches above the place which is to be cut off, with a strong fillet; that done, with a sharp Razer, or a dismembring-knife, made for that purpose, being somewhat crooked, cut the flesh round to the very bone; if this be to be done below the Elbow, or in the Leg, then you must with your Incision-knife divide the flesh betwixt the Forfiles, then with the back of it take away the film or membrane which covers the bone, which is called the Periostium; then with your Saw take away the bone, as near the flesh as you can. If the Patient be strong and full of blood, you may let it bleed a little, afterwards you must stay the flux of blood by Cauterising-irons, made for that purpose, by which after you have clensed and wiped away the clotted blood from the mouths of the Vessels, you must sear them, by applying thereto the Cauterising irons once or twice at the most: some stay the flux of blood by such powders as this, and the like; Take six ounces of Tarin, Volatil. Dragons-blood and Frankinsence, of each one ounce; Boll Armonack, sealed-earth, of each half an ounce, Gypsum one ounce and a half, two ounces of prepared frogs, one ounce of the moss of a dead mans skull, two drams of the Hairs of a Hare cut very small, the white of an egg dryed in the Sun, finely powdered, and sponge being dryed or burnt and powdered, of each one ounce; mix them all finely powdered together, Arm four great Buttons made of Tow, and moistned in Vinegar and Water with these powders, and apply them to the great Vessels, upon which apply presently a thick bed made of Tow, fit for the dismembered part, covered over with the Restri-

five

Give: then upon that lay on another made after the same manner, but made as much larger as will reach an inch or two over round on every side: over all these you must draw a bladder, binding it near the top with a Ligature an inch broad; lay a double linnen-cloth over all these, remembring all-ways to have buttons ready to apply to the places where blood appears, especially if you doe not use the bladder; then bind up the member with Rollers, by which means the flux of blood will be stayed; some, after they have loosed the Ligature above the Incision, apply onely the beds first dipt in water and vinegar, after in the whites of Eggs, then strowing them over very thick with powder; after all apply this Defensative, Take Bolarmonack Dragons-blood, Mastick, Gypsum of each one ounce, oyl of Roses and Myrtils, of each 1 ounce & a half, the whites of two Eggs mix all together in a mortar with as much Vinegar, as will serve to make it into an Oyntment; if the leg be to cut off, apply it above knee; if the hand then apply it to the Elbow; you must remember that your Rollers be all wet in water and Vinegar. they must not be stirred unless to renew the defensative, till the second or third day

The second dressing, moysten the dressings which were applied before, with stuphs of white wine. that they may be removed with more ease: then besprinkle the Vessels with restrictive powders, laying upon them three or four pledgers dipt in the whites of Eggs, armed with the powder; then use to the rest of the wound, this digestive unguent, Take an ounce and half of wax, gum Elemie and Turpentine, of each one ounce, half an ounce of Colophony, oyle of sweet almonds, oyl of Roses, oyl of the yolks of Eggs, of each one ounce: dissolve them all over a gentle fire, and strain them; to the straining add a dram of Saffron finely powdered, mix the yolk of an Egg with one ounce of this, and as much oyl of Roses as will serve to moysten it for your use: This is also good in all wounds made by Gun-shot especially; as also in all wounds whether bruised or cut: or else make use of this following, Take three ounces of Turpentine washed in Plantain-water, oyl of Roses, and oyl of sweet Almonds, of each one ounce, half an ounce of Gum Elemy, dissolved in the foresaid oyles and strained, a scruple of Saffron finely powdered, mix them well together, to which add the yolk of one Egg for your use; you must observe that you are not to dress it until the third day, unless pain be much, then you must remove your dressings gently; if the bed next to the wound stick, let it alone to the third dressing, you may remove the defensative every day and annoint the whole part with oyle of Roses or Mirtles, using the former oyntments till there be perfect digestion by sprinkling the Vessels to prevent bleeding, with the restrictive powders; after it is dejected, cleanse it with this, Take three ounces of Turpentine washed in white-wine, powder of the root of round Birth-wort, Orrace-root, Barley-flower, of each half an ounce, one ounce of the honey of Roses, half an ounce of Aquavita, with two drams of Treacle, mix them up for your use; You may every dressing endeavor to draw by degrees the skin and muscles together, by use-

sing the dry-stitch, that so the bone may be covered; sometimes the plaister is loosened by the much flowing of the matter; for which, use this remedy following, Take the roots of round Birthwort, hog-fennel, and Orrace-root, the bark of the Pine-tree, and the bark of *Lignum vitæ*, of each half an ounce, being all finely powdered, mix them together, strowing it upon the wound once or twice a day as you see occasion; This will also cause the bone to scale within thirty or forty dayes: if there grow proud flesh, either use this following Medicine made of two drams of burnt Allom, *Lapis Calaminaris*, burnt-Lead, *Sereus*, of each one dram, with half a dram of Calci-
ned *Viteral*, make a powder of them: or else apply *Unguentum Ægyptiacum* hot, lay another pledget upon it and dress it up, use onely dry lint the next dressing, by which means the sensibleness of the wound will be taken away also; afterwards siccatrize or skin the wound with red desiccative oyntment, called *Unguentum desiccati-
uum rubrum*, or *Diapompholeges*, or the like; if the Fingers and Toes are to be taken away, it is best done with Chisels or cutting mullets, so cure them up as before according to Art.

of



O F

FRACTURES;

A N D

Broken-bones.

THus much for wounds may suffice. Now I think it convenient to say something of *Fractions* or *Broken-bones*, the which are known by comparing the parts together, you finding them unequal, and the Patient cannot move in the Members; in handling the part you will hear a noise; there sometimes happens that they are broken overthwart, which you may know by the distance between the ends of the broken-bone, and where they are broken you may perceive a hollownes more then ordinary; sometimes the bones are shattered into many pieces, then there follows a pricking pain, and in handling of it you will hear as it were a crackling, but if the part be very much thicker than ordinary, then the bone is broken length-ways; Lastly, sometimes it is broken obliquely; in curing of all which, the first thing you are to doe is to restore the bone as exactly as you can to its natural form, which may be performed if the bone be broken but little by the Chirurgion himself, otherwise there will be need of two for extending the member, which must be done by little and little, with as little pain as possibly can be, so reducing it to its natural place, the Mate or Assistant extending the member, the Chirurgion with his fingers shall put the broken bones in its right place; which being done, lay a plaister upon the place about six inches, or so broad as will cover more then the Fracture three fingers breadth both above and below; afterwards
apply

apply your Splints being well armed with Linnen or Tow, so near one another as may be the space of a Splint between every one, which must not be too long, lest it gaul the joints, then you are to tye the splints on gently with tape not too hard, which besides the Patients complaint, may produce sad accidents, as Gangreens; and not too slack, for then the broken bones will not well joyn together; upon your splints use your junkes made either of straw or bents, which are to be tyed on with filletting, putting bolsters into the hollow places: All which being done, you are to lay the member in a soft place, letting it lye reasonable high to keep humours from flowing; see the Patient have every day a stoole either by Nature or Art: open not your first dressing till after six or seven dayes, unless pain or other symptomes force you to it; then you are to open it, to give ease and hinder other accidents, and so to bind it up again as before till fourteen dayes, then you may renew your plaister; and when in applying your plaisters you find a hard fleshy substance call'd a Callus to increase too much, and bunch out, you are to keep it down by straight rowling, and a plate of lead laid to the part; if you shall perceive that the bones will not naturally join-together, for want of the said Callus, to confirm and agglutinate them, then you must use artificial means to procure the Callus; such as, every three or four dayes to foment the member with hot water, keeping a plaister of pitch to the broken part.

If there be a wound with the fracture, you must so order your business that you leave a way to dress the wound, and not unbind the member, but keep it firm and steady; which may be done after this manner; Taking strong clothes that may but little more then come round the part, being three or four double, the edges of which are to over-meet at the wound, then with silking in convenient places, tye on your splints, which are to be made of such as they make sword-scabbarbs of; then dress the wound either with Liniment of Arceus mixt with oyl of St. Johns wort compound; or else with this unguent following, If the bone be fowl, made of syrrup of dried Roses and Turpentine, of each two ounces, powder of the Orrice roore, Albes, Mastick, and Barley-flower, of each half a dram, incorporate them into an unguent; the Toigh being broken commonly knits in fourty or fifty dayes; the Arm requires not above thirty or fourty; the broken member being subject to slip aside by turnings and the like, you are to view it often, which you may know by the Patients complaining afresh of pain, and the unevenness of the part.

The accidents which may happen to broken bones, and which you are to consider of, and seek to remove them; are first, pain, which if it proceed from too hard binding, which will cause a swelling and the like; then you are to slacken the binding; if it come from a flux of humours, cure it as an inflammation: if it come from a pricking of the bones, which the Patient will resolve you, if you gentle touch the

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and the Ligaments; prick not the Muscles, so cause not pain, for it may come to pass that they may grow to the bones adjoyning. But if they be wholly parted, and stick not to the *Periostium*, then they must be plucked away unless you conceive that Nature will be strong enough to drive them forth of it self: those fractures that happen in the neck of the shoulder-blade, or joining of it to the shoulder, are seldom recoverable, by reason of the many large Vessels; as the *Axillary-vein*, and *Arterie* and *Nerves* about this place, which are subject to Inflammation and putrifaction, whence grievous symptoms, and oftentimes death it self insues by reason of the nearness and communication of the heart, and other principal parts; these bones usually knit together within four and twenty dayes space.

The Breast-bone is sometimes broken, sometimes prest in onely, without being broken: if you perceive an inequality by your feeling the bones crackling at the thrust of the finger, it shews the bone is broken; but a manifest hollowness in the part, as spitting of blood, Cough, difficulty of breathing argue the depression of the bone only, sometimes both; for restoring, of this Bone, whether it be broken or depressed or thrust in onely, without being broken, you must order such Patient after the same manner, as in fractures of the Coller-bone, pressing the Ribs on both sides, and so set the bone with your hand to the part: apply formerly described fitting Medicines, to assuage pain, with bolsters fastned thereto, with a Ligature made cross-waies above the shoulder, being not too straight, lest it hinder the Patient from breathing.

The Ribs may be broken either inwardly or outwardly: the first is deadly, the latter is discerned as well by uneveness of the part as noise in touching; to restore which, those which are inward; let the Patient lye upon his sound-side, apply this following plaister to the broken part, Take one ounce of wheat-flower, half an ounce of Ising-glass, being dissolved in Scabies and Poppy-water, powder of Mastick, Frankinsence, Dragons-blood, Gypsum, and Favena Volatil, as much as will serve to make a plaister being boyled to a good substance, in Red-poppy-water, apply this hot, spread upon a strong cloth, with two strings fastned in the middle, pull it off quickly and with great force, after it hath laid on a good while, so that the Rib with your plucking may come to its former place; this is to be done so often till he find himself better, and breathe freely and with more ease; then anointing with oyl of *Roses*, apply that Pultis till the eighth day, spoken of at the beginning of the cure of Fractures; if there happen a swelling it must not be neglected, but resolved with such fit Medicines as this and the like, Take Barley and Bean-flower, of each two ounces, the flower of Cammomil, Mellilot, Elder, of each one ounce, boyl them in sufficient quantity of water, when they are boyled enough, put to them oyle of Cammomil and *Roses*, of each one ounce; if the swelling cannot be made to vanish

nish with this or the like medicine, but it shall come to apostumate, then it must be speedily opened lest the matter contained within the Aposthume rot the bone; afterwards cure it according to art. But if the pricking continue and so cause pain and inflammation, cut open the flesh as before, and take out the fragments, and cure up the wound as you have heard of ten before.

The Back-bones are sometimes broken, sometimes bruised or strained on the inside, whence it comes to pass that the membrans which encompass the marrow of the Back-bone, and sometime the marrow it self being oppressed, there follow many malign symptoms; as Palsie, numbness of the Arms, Legs, Fundament, and bladder, which quite take away or else diminish the faculty of feeling or moving, so that their urine and excrements come from them without their knowledge or will, or else they are wholly stop'd; which when it happens because the marrow of the Back-bone is hurt, you may foreknow that death is at hand. After you have so prognosticated you may cut open the flesh to take out the splinters of the rack bones of the back, which if you cannot do you shall at leastwise apply such medicines as are fit for asswaging pain and hindring Inflammation, then put the broken bones into their places and so keep them by applying two pieces of wood of four fingers long and one fingers thickness more or less, wrapt in linnen cloaths, one on each side of the broken rack bones of the back, and so with your hands press them against the broken bones till you put them again into their proper places; if the processes or bunchings out of the rack-bone of the Back be only broken, you shall put the fragments into their places unless they be quite parted from their *periostium* or membran that covers them: If they be, open the skin and take them forth, then heal the wound according to art. After the same manner are fractures of the *Os sacrum* or holy bone to be ordered.

Fractures of the Rump-bones are to be put in their places by putting your finger into the Patients Fundament, and so thrust it to the fracture place, thus having your other hand lying ready at his back, you may thrust the fragment forth and restore and fit it to the rest of the bones; but that it may be the sooner and firmlier healed, the Patient is all the time of the Cure to keep his bed; but if he must needs rise out of his bed he must set in a hollow or perforated Chair, that nothing may offend the broken part, applying fit remedies for broken bones as you shall see occasion.

If the Hip-bone be broke there will be perceived depressed Cavity, and inequality, pain, numbness of the Leg on the same side; if the splinters of the bone be quite broken, as they must at the first be taken away by making Incision as before, in doing of which you must have a care that you hurt not the heads of the muscles or any vessels, but if the fragments be not quite broken or separated from their *Periostium*

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ostium, set them in order smoothly with your fingers, and perform the rest of the Cure as before directed according to art.

The whirl-bone of the knee is oftner bruised than broken, but it may happen to be broken in two or three pieces; sometimes long-ways, sometimes athwart, sometimes it is shivered into many splinters, sometimes broken in the midst; and all these ways may be either with or without a wound. The signs are, Cavity or hollow-ness in the broken part with a sensible separation of the fragments, the crackling under your fingers: if it be broken long-ways, the Cure will be easier, but if athwart more difficult and not without lameness; that it may be restored let the Patient stretch forth his leg, then shall the Chirurgeon set the fragments as nigh as may be in the right places, and keep them so by extending the leg all the while until it be knit; filling up the hollow-ness of the Ham with a Boulster, lest he should bend his Leg unawares; and so by bending the knee the fragments of the whirl-bone that were before joyn'd together, would part asunder; these bones usually knit in forty days. Bones of the hands and feet being broken, they are not so dangerous as others; those of the hand are to be reduc'd by the Patients laying his hand upon an even table, then the Mate or Assistant stretching forth the broken bones, let the Chirurgeon restore them; being so extended to their proper seats. Being restored they are to be kept in their places by such medicines as are used in other fractures, as Cerates, Compresses, Linnen cloaths, and Splints; using Anodines to mitigate and aswage pain; Now the broken fingers are to be bound to those that are whole, that so they may the better continue in that posture the Chirurgeon left them: After all this let the Patient keep a Tennis-ball in the palm of his hand. The bones of the toes being broken are to be kept streight, lest or going or standing be hindered, and the Patient is to keep his bed till they be knit.

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Here follow certain Directions for the
Cure of several Diseases accompa-
nying Seamen, viz. The Scurvy,
Calentures &c.

AS for the Scurvy it is an ill disposition of the body, proceeding from burnt blood and Melancholy humors corrupted in the Body, having signs proper to it self from other diseases; as Redness, Itch, and putrefaction of the gums, often gushing out of blood, which do sometimes seize upon the jaws and Pallet and teeth, making them loose and look black; thighs and legs at the beginning full of red spots, afterwards they become purple livid and black, they will be sometimes in the neck and face, back and Arms, very broad; and the Party troubled with difficulty of breathing, windy swellings of the sides, also the Midriff and Sweetbread, as also with a lazy disposition and dulness of the whole body; their urine is various, sometimes there will be a thick settling like the powder of Tiles, and without any manifest cause; it will be thick and troubled to day, to morrow thin and watry; one day look pale, and another day, yellow like gold: The Pulses sometimes so weak and unequal, that one would almost think it strange that the Patient should live with such a Pulse; then again it will be great and hard without any Inflammation, and if you will observe it in faintings and great oppressions which often happen, the Pulse is stronger than at other times; divers Parts of the body are afflicted with pain, sometimes with a dull pain in the thighs, sometimes in the heel, and about the Instep, and the very soles of the feet, sometimes the hands and the fingers ends, sometimes the hip and knee, sometimes much troubled with pain in the belly: those pains which seize upon their arms thighs or legs, are very like those of the French Pox; onely the difference is, that in those pains where there is the French Pox, there is often hard knots and bunches; and moreover, if it be *morbus gallicus* there

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will be running of the Reins and swelling of the groins, somerimes they will have a pain in their sides, sometimes in their loyns; sometimes they will have a pain seize upon them in their head being more than ordinary all over the body, which vanisheth by sweat in the morning; they are troubled with great pains in their teeth, which are not fixed; but run up and down from one tooth to another; sometimes they will have pains in their sides as if it were a Plurisie, but only they have no seaver which makes the difference, and their pain does not continue but comes by fits, or their breathing is not much hurt, neither do they cough or spit much. As for the pain in the joynts that wanders from one joynt to another, and has often a kind of a Palsie accompanying it, for the motion of the body that is divers ways out of order, one day being scarce able to stir one foot, the next day it may be able to walk a little, the day after not at all. With these pains of the joynts there is a trembling and Convulsion seizes upon them, sometimes as it were the Falling-Sickness all over the body. Sometimes the parts are so drawn together they cannot be moved, sometimes the knees only, sometimes his Gullet so streight, that he swallows his meat with great difficulty and he thinks himself ready to be choaked, which is caused from the thick vapours that do contract it. Sometimes he is troubled with flux of the belly, either with or without blood, stinking smell of the mouth, which all those people that are troubled with the Scurvy, are troubled with: sometimes they have a kind of an intermitting seaver, in the beginning of the fits they are as it were pinched in divers parts, as if the flesh were torn, especially the thighs; if the disease continue long, sometimes the Patient is wasted to skin and bones: Now to conclude all, you must not think to find all these symptoms in one person, and at one time.

The Cure of this disease in Seamen or others is chiefly or almost the very same used to those troubled with Hypochondriack melancholy; so that you are first to begin the Cure with general evacuations, as Bloud-letting, Purgings, and suitable to the nature of the disease, strength, and constitution of the Patient; for Bloud-letting, you must do it in the Liver-vein little and often, that you cool not the body too much at once; the next thing to be looked after is good dyet, which because often wanting at Sea, in long Voyages they are to carry with them some such comfortable things as may be useful; as Wine, Sugar &c. Then you are to administer Glisters, or Suppositories, such as formerly has been spoken of in the Cure of Wounds; and afterwards such a Bolus or Morfel as this following, *Take of Diacatholicon and lenitive Eleſtuary of each half an ounce, Cream of Tartar half a dram, with three or four drops of Spirit of Viteral, make a Bolus to be taken in the morning fasting, you may if you see the Patient weak, open the Hemrod-veins with Leeches; you may repeat*

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Bloud-letting in the Arm if you see occasion, the gentle purges are the best often given, such as common Pills of Ruffus, called *Pillulæ Ruffi* communes, *Pillulæ Macri Mercurii dulcis* one scruple, two scruples or a dram are enough for a dose; Barley-water is good, the juice or Syrrup of Lemmons, to which you may if you will, add some few drops of Cinnamon-water, or Oyl of Viteral and Sugar: then you may make use of specifical medicines, which are such as have a peculiar faculty against the Scurvy, such as Dutch or Sea-scurvy-grass, Brook-lime, and Water-Cresses, Wormwood, Fumitory, Turnips, Lemmons, juice, or Syrrup of Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds: those which have not so great force against the Scurvy are these that follow, viz. Agrimony, Maiden-hair, Betony, Borrage, Bugloss, Ceterach, Elecampane, Germander, Hysop, Polypody of the Oak, the Bark of Ash, Capers and Tamarisk, the flowers of Alder, dodder of Time and Tamarisks; but alwayes observe that if the Patient be feaverish, or inclining to a Feaver, you must be sparing of the hotter things and give them in a smaller quantity; adding to them Endive, Succory, Sorrel, &c. with some few drops of Spirit of Sulphur, or Vitriol: Of all which you may make several sorts of medicines, as Decoctions, Apozems, Syrrups &c. Or else this following, Take the juice of Scurvey-grass and Brook-lime, of each three pound, two pound of powdered Sugar, boyl them together till they come to the consistence of a Syrrup.

Or thus, Take two pound of the juice of Scurvy-grass, one pound and three quarters of the juice of Lemons, and three-quarters of a pint of the spirit of Wine or Brandy; to which adding a sufficient quantity of Sugar, is made a syrup; of which you may take three or four spoonfulls, fasting two hours after: To your juice of Lemmons alone you may add a spoonful of Aquavita; As much spirit of Vitriol as will sharpen a cup of Beer, water, or wine, is very good; also *Diatrium piperium*, taken from a scruple to half a dram, in some convenient liquor, as Wine, Beer or Ale, first and last, is good; *Theriaca Diatessaron*, from half a dram to two; and *Theriaca Londinensis* two drams, taken in the morning, are good: so are conserve of Roses, Conserve of Wormwood, with a few drops of the spirit of Viteral; Likewise green Ginger, *Rosa-Solis* and Wormwood water: also it will not be amiss to sweat after purging, which you may do by giving him a dram of Venice Treacle or Mithridate, or half a dram of *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, more or less as you find the constitution of your Patient.

There is commonly accompanying the Scurvy, swellings and putrefaction of the gums, for which you may take *Bistert* and *Tormentil*-roots, boyled in a sufficient quantity of water, to the consumption of half, to which add some drops of Vitriol to make it sharp, or else take this following, of Roman or white Viteral two ounces, one pint of water and two spoonfulls of Honey, being boyled to the consumption of the third part; add to it half an ounce of *Sal prunella* for your use: To conclude, when you come to any place on shore, you may make use of these following

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Receipts, Take a pint of the decoction of Barley, four ounces, of white-wine; Horse-raddish root, but thin and bruised two ounces; three handfulls of Scurvy-grass leaves, strain them through a Cloth, mingle them, and take a spoonful of this, morning and evening.

Or else, take of Wormwood and Juniper-Berries bruised, of each one handfull; Goats-milk if to be had, or in want of it Cows-milk or Sheeps-milk two quarts, Boyl them till the third part be consumed, strain them, and to the straining put one dram of Saffron in powder, let them boyle a walm or two, then strain it again; give of this, morning, noon, and evening.

Or, Take three pints of white-wine, a quart of small Ale, four ounces of the juice of Scabies, Brook-lime and water-Cresses, of each two ounces, half a handfull of Rosa silis, boyl them to the Consumption of one pint, to which add half a pint of the juice of Scurvy-grass, let them boyl a little in a pint of this, steep three spoonfuls of Horse-dung; let them stand all night, strain them in the morning, and let the Patient take half a pint thereof being sweetned with Sugar-Candy.

For a Beer to drink constantly of, Take a pound of Scurvy-grass, a little dried Brooklime and water-Cresses, of each four handfulls, a handfull of Sage, an ounce of Saxifrage, six ounces of Sarsaparilla, six drams of Nutmegs, Let the Herbs, Roots, and Spice be bruised a part, then mix them, hang them in a bag in four gallons of beer; after it hath stood nine days the Patient may drink thereof.

Half a pint of this following-drink, every morning for fourteen dayes, hath been often tryed and approved, and hath cured divers: Take Scurvy-grass, stamp it, and strain it with posset-drink made of thin skim-milk, turned with just as much white-wine Vinegar as will serve to turn it: during all the time of your cure you must forbear salt meat, strong-drink, fruits and old Cheese; drinking whey at your Meals if you can get it, if not, instead thereof small Ale; and you must chew Brook-lime for three mornings together if your teeth be loose.

In Voyages at Sea there happen to Sea-men the disease Called the Callenture, It is a kind of contagious Fever, sometimes with fits, sometimes without, the Patients being often possessed with a Frenzy, for they oft think the Sea to be a Meddow, and so make an offer to go into it; on some the fits are very violent, which are hot; and cold, in some; This Disease happens through great obstructions, caused by ill dyet, and intemperature of the Climate, which aire being somewhat Contragious, causeth an ill habit of the Body. For the Cure of this Distemper you are first to begin with Cordials, which strengthen and defend the faculties from the venomous quality of the Disease, and so may either be said to Preserve or Cure, therefore you are to adminster them before evacuating Medicines for a Cordial, take this for an example, made of one

scruple of Mithridate, half a dram of *London-Treacle*, or that called *Diateffaron*, one ounce of Syrup of Lemons, three ounces of Plantane or Rose-water, and six drops of Spirit of Vitriol for one dose, about three hours after give an other dose: Or, this following, Take of *Confectio Alchermes*, burnt Harts-horn, of each two scruples; Syrup of Lemons one ounce, as much Spirit of Vitriol as will give it a sharp taste; after this, first administer a Suppositor or Glisten, of which you have several examples before; then after they have done working, let him blood plentifully, if he be of a strong and gross body as you see occasion; his dyet is to be but thin broth, water-grewel, ponadoes, or such like, two or three dayes together; for purges give him about a scruple of *Mercurius dulcis*, or else this, Take six drams or an ounce of *Lenitive Elestuary*, two scruples of the Cream of Tarter, and one scruple of *Confectio Alchermes* with Sugar, make it into a boll for a dose: if it should be convenient to give them a Vomit, then give him six drams, one ounce, or ten drams more or less, as you see occasion, of the infusion of *Crocus: Metallorum* if sweating be to be procured, give him from a scruple to half a dram of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* in a little *London* or *Venice Treacle*, or *Mithridate*; if he want rest give him from two grains to four of *Laudanum Opiatum*, or else Syrup of wild Poppy, six drams of Frogs-spawn and poppy-water, of each one ounce and a half, with three drams of Treacle, make a potion, and give the Patient at night to cause him to rest; let his ordinary drink be either a decoction of Barley with Liquorish; or else this following, Take three quarts of fountain-water, put an ounce of Harts-horn burnt and prepared into it, let it boyl to the consumption of the third part, then take it from the fire and put to it four ounces of Rose-water, two ounces of Syrup of Lemons, as much Sugar as will serve to sweeten it, and as much Spirit of Vitriol as will make it sharp; this is an excellent drink in all feavors, and for all sorts of persons; Remember, too much purging, bleeding, and thin dyet is dangerous in all diseases at Sea, and will bring your Patient into the Scurvy, which is usually the end of most diseases at Sea, and then if your Patient be too much weakned, the Scurvy discharging it self by a flux, is often mortal.

If you shall have occasion to be concerned with Armies by Land or in Garrisons, there will sometimes a continual, malign and contagious Fever, called the Camp-Disease, seize upon the Souldiers; which will be seconded by a great pain in the head, and his stomach will be clogged with many foul humours; sometimes there will follow swooning and often faintings, the Patient grows very weak without manifest cause, his pulse will be sometimes weak but quick, and sometimes strong; there will appear oftentimes many large spots of several colours, he complains of a pain in his stomach and joints, little or no appetite, oft-times troubled with vomiting, and sometimes difficulty

of breathing and singing in the ears; all which proceeds from putrefaction or corruption of the humours in the veins, or from contagion; the corruption or putrefaction of the humours comes from ill dyet; ill vapours arising from the earth, corrupted naughty air, dirty foul apparel, and such like; for the cure, if there be an inclination to vomit, which you may perceive by pain and fulness of the stomach, then provoke it with this, made of six drams of the infusion of the glass of Antimony, two ounces of Barly-water, Oxy-mel of Squills, and Syrup of the 5 opening-Roots, of each six drams; mix it and give the Patient. The manner of infusing your Antimony is this, Take two drams of the glass of Antimony, put it into a pint of white-wine, Cloves and Ginger, of each one dram; infuse all these together, when you have occasion, administer it, from two drams to an ounce; after that you have used all the wine, you may put more to the ingredients, adding to them the same quantity of fresh ingredients as before: after you may bleed if the Patient be not very weak, or if you see your Patient of a strong constitution, you may begin with blood-letting; not forgetting glysters or suppositories with cordials made of the *Cardus benedictus*, *Scabiosa*, *Sorrel*, *Angelica-waters*, with *Venice* or *London Treacle* and burnt *Harts-horn*, *Mithridate*, *Dioscordium* confection of *Alchermes*, *bezoar root of contrayerva*; as for example, Take of the wild *Poppies* and *Sorrel-water*, of each one ounce and a half, *London Treacle*, and burnt *Harts-horn*, of each two scruples; one scruple of *Mithridate*; one dram of *Dioscordium*; and three drams of *Treacle-water* with some Syrup of *Lemons*, and as many drops of the spirit of *Vitriol* as will give it a sharp taste, make a potion and give it at one dose; or take two scruples of *Dioscordium* and one scruple of burnt *Harts-horn*, mix them and dissolve them in *Mace-ale*, a little *Sack* or in *Beer* and *Ale*, wherein *Harts-horn* and *Marigold* flowers have been boyled; to cause him to sleep, Take Syrup of *Dioscordium*, and Syrup of wild-poppies, of each half an ounce; of *Angelica* and wild-poppay-water, of each one ounce and an half, and a dram of *Dioscordium*, mix them and give it going to sleep: Take notice that Cordials are to be given often. For purges, they must be somewhat strong, as one dram of *Pulvis astrictionis*, one ounce of Syrup of *Roses solutive*, *Diaphrenicon Eleſtuarii* three drams, dissolve all in three ounces of *Endive-water*; For bleeding in this Disease if the veins be full and stretching out, and be burthensom to nature, let it then be plentiful, for the blood is corrupted; & in all putrid Feavers it is very safe to let blood, which may be done til the fourth day, and if your occasion require till the seventh day, though spots appear: As for vomiting, that removes nauseousness, pain, bitterness and sadness, by freeing the stomach from the abundance of naughty humors; Vesicatories or blisters may be good, applyed to the wrists any time but on a Critical day; The form of a blister-plaister may be this: Take half an ounce of *Cantharides*, call'd *Spanish-flies*, two drams of

Turpentine, Olibanum, Myrrhe, Mastick and Camphire, of each half a dram, oyl of Roses and Bees-wax, as much as will be sufficient to make it to the consistence of a Plaister; The Patient is to keep a spare dyet & not to eat any flesh, but brothes wherein is boyled the shavings of Harts-horn, the opening roots with Sorrel and Borrage, and Panadoes, water-grewel, &c. And posset-drink with Harts-horn boyld in it, dropping a little spirit of Vitriol into it, and burnt Harts-horn boild, in the Calenture is good: to which you may add the syrup of the juice of Citrons. For preservative you may drink Wormwood-beer, or a small quantity of the former Cordials; or eat mince and sage with bread and butter, and smell to the herbs, or you may steep those herbs with Wormwood in white-wine Vinegar, which is excellent good in the Plague-time also.

Seamen and Soldiers are often troubled with Fluxes, therefore it will not here be amiss to lay down some convenient remedies for the Cure of the same; but being there are several kinds of Fluxes, I shall begin first with that which is called Lientery, which is when the food received into the body is cast forth in the same substance colour and smell as it was received. This proceeds from a weakness of the retaining faculty of the stomach, when it cannot keep the meat long enough therein till it be concocted; likewise from a cold distemper of the stomach and liver, begetting cold and raw humours which fill up the wrinkles of the stomach, that it cannot keep the food it receives, or else from sharp humours pricking, and twitching the parts, by which the stomach and guts are provoked to send forth their meat too soon; If this comes from a cold cause, you may know it from the slow belching that follows; and phlegmatick excrements that are voided: If the humors come from the head the excrements are frothy and after sleep the flux is greater; if it come by provocation caused by sharp and pricking humors he will have a great thirst, heat in his flanks, gnawing in his stomach, voiding sharp and chollerick excrements. If this disease come from rough phlegmatick humors covering the wrinkles of the stomach, you must cure them with honey of Roses, Oxymel simplex, and Oxymel-squills, and the like. Then you must give him gentle Purges, for which purpose Pills are the best, because they stay longest in the stomach, of which you may take these for an example. Take of Pillula Cochiae and Pill. Ruffi of each half a dram, mix them and make them into six Pills, of which let him take three at night going to bed, and the other three the next morning or night according as you see occasion; or else Pills of Hiera with Agrick or Pillula Alephenginae, the same Dose of either a part for Glisters: they are here of no great force except the flux be violent, and then they must be binding, such as shall be spoken of hereafter. In a Bloody-flux, after you have purged the humors offending, you must then strengthen the stomach with cooling Syrrups and Julips, if it come from a hot cause; mixing
therewith

therewith some few drops of the Spirit of Viteral or Sulphur : also some Marmalet of Quinces will be good, or this following, Take of the Conserve of Sorrel and Wormwood of each one ounce, Conserve of Roses Suckery and Buglas, of each half an ounce, Diamargariton frigidum and Diarrhodon Abbatis, of each one dram, one scruple of Troches of Spodium, with as much Syrrup of Lemmons as will serve to make them up to the form of an Eleſtuary : mix them and let the Patient take the quantity of a Chesnut, morning noon and night ; or this following, Take six ounces of old Conserve of Roses, six drams of London or Venice Treacle, with as much Marmalet of Quinces as will make it into an Eleſtuary, mix them and let the Patient take about the quantity of half an ounce in the morning, drinking nothing after for the space of three or four hours : if from a cold cause let the Patient boyl some Guaiacum or Sassafras in his drink, of which take this for a pattern. Take of guaiacum Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, of each two ounces, English Liquorice and Cinnamon of each one ounce, Coriander-seed an ounce : Infuse them in four quarts of spring or running-water, twenty four hours afterwards boyl it gently to the consumption of half of this. Let the Patient drink half a pinte at a time, about the quantity of a quart in a day : here Mithridate, Nutmeg, Diatessaron, and Diatrion pipirion is good ; if he wants rest and the flux continue, give him three grains of Laudanum Opiatum, where note in the taking of all which things, if the Flux being stayed break out again, it is a sign ill humours are to be purged away, to which purpose Rubarb prepared, Infused often in Indiff-water, is very excellent.

The next sort of Fluxes is called Diarrhaa, which is a Flux in which excremental cholerick or phlegmatick humours are cast forth, without either blood or food ; and these come either from the whole body, or from the brain or stomach, Guts, Liver, Spleen, Mesentery ; and if in women, from the womb and the like. If the Patient hath had, or have at present a fever, or be dropſical, or of an ill habit of body, or have eaten excessively and not digested his food ; it is a sign that it comes from the whole body. If the excrements be frothy and he void more by night than day, and he have some manifest disease in his head as a Catarrh, Lethargy, Deafness &c. then it proceeds from the head. If the fault be in the stomach, the Patient hath eaten food apt to corrupt ; and there appear signs that the concoction is injured, either from a hot or cold cause : if from the first, the humours will be sharp, cholerick, stinking, and nature labours to throw it out ; if from the last, then the excrements will be crude and phlegmatick : If the Flux proceed from the Liver the excrements are cholerick, and you will perceive some distemper of the Liver, if from the Spleen they will be blackish, and you have signs of a distempered Spleen ; If from the Dysentery, you will have an extension of the humours, but they come from the Liver and Spleen ; if from the Guts, there's worms ; if from the womb, there hath been obstructions

of the Courses, and now some symptom that vexes and increases the Flux at that time the Courses are wont to flow; For to help this Disease, first of all open a vein if the body be full of blood, and if it be not it is good to let blood if the Patient hath a feaver, then purge with such things as leave a binding quality behind them; such as Rubarb dried and given in Plantane-water, with syrrup of Quinces, or take a dram of Rubarb, and half a dram of the yellow Mirobolans, and half a scruple of yellow Saunders, infuse them in Plantane-water, strain it, and to the straining add half a dram of Rubarb in powder, and one ounce of Syrrup of Roses; a potion for one dose, or you may add the lenitive Electuary or Catholicon, according to the strength and condition of the Patient and humours; vomiting is good if the body be strong: before and after purging give this or the like glyster; Take Wheat-bran and red Rose leaves of each one pugil, whole Barley two pugils, Liquorice sliced and Raisins of the Sun, of each one ounce, boyl these in a sufficient quantity of water till they come to a pinte, in the straining dissolve one ounce of white sugar, and the yolks of two eggs, for a glyster: After the body is sufficiently emptied, then give binding Glysters, such as you shall find next in the cure of the Bloody-flux: & at the mouth likewise you shall there be directed. If the Patient have not a feaver, boyl new milk if you can get it, and scum off the foam, then quench red hot steel in it often, drink it warm; it is a present remedy. Unripe Blackberries and Mulberries dried and powdered is good to stay this Flux; likewise this Opiat is excellent, Take of the juice of Quinces, Conserve of Roses, of each one ounce, Dragons blood, sealed-earth, and fite Bolearmonack, of each one dram, Bloud-stone and the Troches of Amber, of each half a dram, with syrrup of comphry, make an Opiat, take a little often. Or take one ounce of the powder of Rheubarb, two drams of the Troches of Sanders, mix them and give the Patient two drams thereof twice a day; this purgeth away the ill humours and strengtheneth the bowels. Or this, Take half an ounce of the old Conserve of Roses, one dram of Marmalet of Quinces, a scruple of Tormentil-root in fine powder, half a scruple of fine Bolearmonack with sugar, make a bole for one dose which is to be given often; if the Flux continue long and strength much decay, give Laudanum a grain or two amongst your other medicines; you may for ordinary drink use one made of three pintes of water, wherein two drams of Mastich hath been boyled; Plantane boyled in broth is good, and for fear it turn to a Bloody-flux, give an Emulsion of Barley-water and the four cold seeds.

The last of the Fluxes of the belly is called *Dysenteria* or the Bloody-flux, which is known by the Patients voiding of blood with tormenting pains; from the ulceration of the guts; by sharp and salt phlegmatick and cholerick humours, which is cured by removing those

those sharp humours; asswaging pain, cleansing and consolidating the ulcer and stopping the Flux. To evacuate the humours you must purge with Rubarb every second third or fourth day, according to the strength of your Patient, season of the year, and the like; the Dose from half a dram to two drams, being dried as before, or made into a Potion thus. Take Liquorice scraped and sliced, Raisins of the Sun, of each three drams, Tamarinds and yellow myrobolans, of each two drams, boyl them in Barley and Plantane-water to three ounces, in the straining infuse a dram of Rubarb thin-sliced, then add an ounce of the syrrup of Roses solutive, and make a potion. This following is excellent in desperate fluxes; Take two ounces of the bark of Guaiacum bruised and beaten, boyl it in a sufficient quantity of water til half be wasted, then add red Rose leaves, Pomgranate-flowers and Plantane-seed, of each two drams, let them boyl an hour, then to the straining add a dram of Rubarb in powder, and three drams of Catholicon for a Potion; Mechoacan with Cinnamon is good. If with the Dysentery there be a seaver and inflammation of the bowels, let the Patient bloud according to strength; sometimes vomiting is profitable to intercept those sharp salt humours that fall from the stomach to the Guts, omit it not if you see a loathing and perceive the stomach stufffull of humours: your vomiting may be this, Take from half a dram to a dram of salt of *Vitriol*, syrrup of Quinces and Bettony-water, of each one ounce, with ten drams of Cinnamon-water, give it for one Dose; In the mean time you must give mild and cleansing Glysters first, as this made of the roots of Marsh-mallows and Butter-burr, of each one handful, one pugil of Camomile-flowers, Fleabane-seed, and Flux-seed, of each two drams, Boyl them in Barley-water, or milk, or water wherein steel or Iron hath often been quenched, or mutton, or sheeps-head-broath, to a pint; strain it and dissolve therein the yolks of four eggs well beaten, oyl of Roses and syrrup of Quinces of each one ounce and make a glyster. At Sea instead of milk use the decoction of Bran boyling in it such of these following herbs as have virtue to cleanse the ulcer, such as Centory, Wormwood, *St. Johns wort*, to the straining of which add Turpentine dissolved in the yolk of an Egg, and the chymical oyl of wax, of each one dram, for excoriations or fretting of the guts a glyster of the decoction of bran with Deer-suet, the yolk of an egg if to be had, is good; you may add some Anniseed, Fennel-seeds, Comin-seeds, and Dill-seeds: when there is need of more binding, then make a Glyster thus. Take of the Roots of Comfrey, Tormentil, and Bistort, of each one ounce, Plantane, Shepherd-Purse, Knot-grass, and Mouse-ear, of each one handful, Pumpraner-flowers, Acorn-cups, Cyprus-nuts, of each one dram; parched Rice, French Barley, and red Roses, of each one pugil; boyl them in Smiths water, or water wherein Iron hath often been quenched.

To

To a pinte of the straining add of the juice of Plantane and Yarrow of each one ounce, and the yolks of two roasted eggs; Or instead of the juices you may use the muscilage of Gum Draganth, made with Rose or Plantane-water, and Goats or Deer-suet of each one dram. All this while you must not forget internal remedies; to stay the flux nutmegs are excellent, if desperate, dried and burnt to powder; Rice pottage, or this, Take of sealed-Earth, Harts-horn prepared with Plantane and Knot-grass-water, prepared Corral, *Crocus Martis* of each one dram, mix them, the Dose is from a scruple to one dram, in Knot-grass or Plantane-water, one dram of crude Allum given in the said waters doth in a manner charm the flux. Or take a pinte of syrrup of Prunes without Sugar, a spoonful and half of Tormenil-root in powder, boyl them a little together, and drink a quarter of a pinte first and last. Lastly the Body being well cleansed before. make this binding Decoction to compleat the Cure. Take the roots of Bistort, Comfrey, and Tormenil, the leaves of Plantane, Tarrow, Shepherds purse, Horse-tail, Mouse-ear, and Agrimony, of each one handful; Seeds of Sorrel, Grape-stones, and Sumach, of each one ounce, boyl them in four quarts of water till half be consumed; then strain it and sweeten it with syrrup of Comfrey. Quinces, Mirtles, dried Roses, and Corral: or else make use of this following Opiat, Take of Conserve of Quinces, and Conserve of old Roses, of each one ounce, half an ounce of the Conserves of Comfrey-roots, prepared Corral, Dragons-bloud, Bolarmenick, sealed-earth, Conserve of Slowes, *Acatia*, of each one dram; *Spodium*, burnt Ivory, of each one scruple; with as much of any of the Syrrups aforesaid as will make it to an Opiat. Give thereof the quantity of a Chestnut morning, noon, and night; Narcoticks do wonders, especially if they be mixed with Strengtheners and Binders, as this. Take of the old Conserves of Roses and Services, of each one dram; half a scruple of *Confessio Alkermes*, three granes of *Laudanum*, make thereof a Bolus; four ounces of the juice of Plantane given alone is excellent.

Now to conclude, I thought it convenient to give you a Catalogue of the most necessary Instruments and Medicines, both simple and compound, which a young Chirurgion ought to carry with him to Sea, or have in readines by Land.

First, a case of good Lancets for his plaister-box, that must be furnished with these Instruments following, a pair of Scissars, a Spatula, with a Capital Instrument, and two small Probes, a pair of Forceps, a Director, an Incision-knife, stitching-quils, with three or four Chirurgions Needles, or as many as you will; a Fleme, a small Rasier, a Levatory; Uvula spoon, and Spatula Linguz.

Next, for his Salvatory, it must alwayes have these Unguents in it, *Arcaus* his Liniment, *Basilicon*, *Unguentum Aureum* or the golden oyntment, *Unguentum Apostolorum* or oyntment of the Apostles, *Unguentum*

rum de minio, or oyntment of Red-Lead, *Desiccativum Rubrum*, or the red drying and skinning oyntment.

Then besides these Instruments and Unguents, in his Plaister-box, and Salvatory, he must have alwayes in readines by him these medicines and Instruments following. *Viz.* for Emplaisters *Diapalma de minio*, and the *Diachilon-simple*, plaisters of one of which he is to put some ready spread upon cloth or paper, into his Plaister-box, *Paracelsus-plaister*, *Oxycrochium*, *Diachilon* with gums, and the *Mellilot-plaister*.

For Unguents *Aegyptiacum*, *Unguentum Albium* or the white oyntment, *Unguentum Laurinum* or common oyl of Bayes, *Unguentum Nicotiana Peti* or Oyntment of Tabacco, *Unguentum Nutritum*, *Unguentum Ophthalmicum* or Oyntment for Inflammation of the Eyes, *Unguentum Populion*.

For Oyles, Take *Oleum Catulorum*, oyl of Camomil, Lillies, oyle of Exeter, oyle of Saint John wort compound, of Foxes, Turpentine, Roses, Earth-worms, Elder-Flowers, Linseed, Vitriol, and Sulphur.

Likewise you must have these distilled waters with you, water of Mint, Plantain, Buttridg, Bugloss, Suckery, Endif, Lettice, Purslane, Poppy, Roses, *Carduus Benedictus* or the holy thistle, these for simple waters; Then for Compound, you must have Anniseed, Cinnamon, *Aqua-Celestis* or the heavenly-water, Doctor Stephens water, *Aqua-mirabilis*, *Aqua-Menthe*, or Mint-water, Treacle-water, Spirit of wine, Brandy or *Aquavina*, Wormwood-water; Likewise you must have with you strong Lee, white-wine Vinegar, Vinegar of Roses.

For Syrups, you must have syrup of Wormwood; Vinegar Simple or Compound, of Lemons, Sloes, Diamoron, or syrup of Mulberries, Violets, honey of Roses, *Oximel Simplex*; Simple or Compound, *Oximel Scillicicum*, or *Oximel* of Squils.

Then for Conservees, &c. Electuaries, the Conserve of Red-Roses, Barberries, Quinces, Wood-Sorrel and Slowes, London and Venice-Treacle, *Diascordium*, *Mithridate*, *Confectio Alehermes*: for Purg-ing Electuaries, the Lenitive *Diacatholicon*, *Confectio Hamet*, *Dia-prunes Solutive*.

For Pills, you must have *Pil-Ruffi Communes*, *Pil-Cboche*, *Pil-Hiera*, *Comagarico*, *Extractum Rudii*, *Pil-Alofagine*.

For Loboeks, you must have *Loboch de farsara*, or Loboek of Colts-foot, Loboek of Poppies, Loboek of Pine-nuts, Loboek of Purseley, Loboek of Fox-Lungs; and *Loboch Sanum & expertum*.

For Troches, you must have *Trochisci Albi Rhacis*, with and without *Trochisci Gordonii*, *Trochisci Alchakengi*, or Troches of Winter-Cherries, *Pectoral Rolls*, white and black, Troches of Barberries, Troches of Camphire, Troches of Saunders and Rubarb, *Troches de terra Lemnia* or earth of Lemons.

For powders, you must have alwayes in readines powder to stay flux of blood, and eat away proud-flesh, of which you had receipts before.

before; *Aromaticum Rosarum*, *Diamagaricum Frigidum*, *diapenidion*, *Diaron Abbatis*, *Diatragacanthum Frigidum*, *Diatrion Santalon*, *Pulvis Haly*; for purging Powders you must have *Diacenne*, *Pulvis Sanctus* or the holy powder.

For Simples, you must have these roots following, Birthwort long and round, Aron-root, Smallidge, Bistort, China, Turmarick, Dittany, Elecampane, Gentian, Liquorish, Hemodactils, Orrage, Lillies, Polypodie, Rubarb, and Monks Rubarb, Madder and Sarsaparilla, Squills, Turmentile, Turbith, Ginger, Follip, Guaiacum, Liquorish.

For Herbs, Wormwood, Mallows, Marsh-mallows, Beets, Bettony, Carduus Benedictus, Centory, Knotgrass, Fumitory, Broom, St. Johns-wort, Hyssop, Baulin, Mint, Plantine, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Elder-leaves, and buds, Savery, Senna, Stechas, Coltsfoot, Golden-rod.

For flowers, Rosemary-flowers, Orange, Pomgranat, Camomil, Marigold, Bean, Broom, Cowslip, Mellilot, Baume, white, black, and red Poppies, Roses, white, damask, and red, Elder, Violet, Saffron.

For Fruits; Winter-Cherries, Almonds bitter and sweet, Barberries, Figs, Cassia fistularis, Chestnuts, Quinces, Dates, Jujubes, Ivie, Juniper and Bay-berries, Lemons, Oranges, Cytrons, Sebestins, Cubebs, Medlers, Mulberries; all the Mirabolans, Mirtle-berries, Olives, Nutmegs, Peaches, Apricocks, Mellons, Damask-pruens, Capers, Cloves and Mace, Cherries black and red, Sloes, Pears, Damofens, Services, Pine-apples, Raisins of the Sun and Currants, Tamerins, Elder-berries, Sebestines.

For Seeds; Annis, Cucumber-seeds, Cumin, Fenegreek, Lentils, Grumuel, Lupines, Purfley, French-barley, Linseed, Fennel, Coriander, Carua, Bean-meal, Barly-meal, wheat-flower, wheat-Bran, Mil-dust and White-flarch.

For Gums, &c. Aloes, Sugar, Camphire, Balsom, Galbanum, Ammoniacum, Arabicum, Trachanthum; Manna, Mastick, Myrthe, Olibanum, Opium, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Dragons-Blood, Scammony, Frankincence, Storax, oil of Olives, new and old, Agarick, Jews-ears, Cantharides or Spanish-flies, Goose, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, Cats, Mans, Fox, Badgers, Bears-grease, Deer and Goats-Suet, Album-Gracum, Virgins-wax white and black, Harts-Horn, Ising-glass, the marrow of an Ox, Deer, Calf and Lamb, Roman and Virgin-honey, Musk and Mummy, the Hairs of a Hare, Spermaceti, Allum.

For Mettals and Minerals you must have Verdigreese, Allum, Litharg of gold and silver, Quick-silver, all kinds of Arsenicks, Solar manack, Limestones, Vitriol, white Roman, and green Sinclere, Chock, Redlead, Terra Lemnia, Brimstone, and flower of Brimstone, Troches of red-Lead præcipitat.

For Instruments, let these be allways in readines, Crows-bills, Catch-bills, Strait and crooked, and the Terra bellum, a dismembing-knife, and sharp dismembing-saw, Cauterizing-iron, head-saw, and Trastine, Speculum-Oris, and Speculum forceps, and a punch for Teeth, small wax-candles, Brinzes Catheter, cupping-glisses, glister-pot, dyer-pot, mortar and pestle, spatulas, splinters, sponges, junks, clouts, rollers, thread & needle, tape, row-nights and scales, serces and strainers, and blood-poringers.

FINIS.

